

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 228

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BANK GREEK BLAMED FOR CROP SLUMP

Economists Lay Agricultural Depression at Door of Finance

WORLD FARM BOARD ADVISED AS REMEDY

Competition for Gold by International Banks Said to Raise Price Unduly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ITHACA, N. Y.—Overproduction was absolved from blame in connection with the world-wide agricultural depression and responsibility was laid at the door of international banks in their competition for gold by speakers at the second international conference of agricultural economists at Cornell University on Aug. 22.

The setting up of an international farm board, patterned after the Federal Farm Board of the United States, to regulate agricultural production throughout the world and coordinate international action to regulate the price of gold were advocated as possible means for helping the situation. F. E. Geldenhuys, Undersecretary of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, urged the establishment of such an international farm board, and declared that the time had come for the powers to recognize their common interests in the world-wide agricultural situation and to act together to restore and maintain prosperity. He voiced the hope that the United States Government, the League of Nations or the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome would assume the leadership to establish such an agricultural regulatory board.

"What the Federal Farm Board intends to be for 6,000,000 farmers of America," he said, "such an international farm board, or central power station, might be for the other millions of farmers of the world."

Theory Finds Support

The consensus among leading delegates here backs up Mr. Geldenhuys' thesis, and in this, supports the views of the Federal Farm Board. They hold that the primary cause of the existing situation in which the farmers find themselves is not due to overproduction, but is to be found in the high price of gold, with its accompanying dislocation of credit and market conditions. Among those who voiced this thought were M. H. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary of the Empire Marketing Board of England, which corresponds to the United States Farm Board; R. R. Enfield, of the British Ministry of Agriculture, and Prof. G.

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New Zealand's Motor Tariff Arouses Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA.—Automobile manufacturers in Canada assert that if New Zealand permanently withholds its preference she has hitherto extended to Canadian cars the \$6,000,000 annual export business to that country which Canada now enjoys will be transferred to American factories.

A number of American corporations have established Canadian plants solely for the purpose of securing the preference in British Empire markets enjoyed by Canadian goods. This advantage will cease so far as the automobile trade with New Zealand is concerned unless that country agrees to reextend the British preference rates to Canada.

The Canadian Government is prepared, according to a semi-official announcement on Aug. 22, to discuss the matter of a direct trade treaty with G. W. Forbes, Premier of New Zealand. The withdrawing on Aug. 21 of the British preference tariff on cars was in retaliation for Canada's announcement of withdrawal of a special preference on New Zealand butter which has entered this country at a cent a pound duty since 1925. That arrangement terminates Oct. 12, and a rate of 4 cents will begin to apply.

Dairy interests will fight any proposal to continue the favor to New Zealand butter, and in order to persuade New Zealand to restore the preference on Canadian automobiles other substantial offers will probably have to be made.

PLANES CARRY FOOD TO BRAZILIAN JUNGLE

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I. (By U. P.)—Groceries, including feed butter in vacuum jars, and bread, are being shipped 1000 miles through tropical America by airplane to supply customers in remote sections of the Brazilian jungle.

The Port of Spain, air liner of the Nyrbra line, left here recently with 100 pounds of groceries for an American family in Montenegro, Brazil.

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Soviet Rail Workers Put on 5-Day Week

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Moscow
A FIVE-DAY working week for all railroad employees in Russia was announced Aug. 22 by the Council of People's Commissars. It will go into effect Sept. 1. The step follows a number of train wrecks that caused a considerable number of fatalities and heavy loss in freight during the last few months.

Leaders in Air Congregate at Chicago Races

Byrd Opens National Meet—Events to Continue Through Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—Leaders of the world of aviation gathered here Aug. 23 for the opening of the 10-day program of the 1930 National Air Races at the Curtiss-Wright Reynolds air park, where preparations have been made to accommodate upward of 100,000 spectators daily. Five air derivatives, from as many distant parts of the United States were in progress, converging upon Chicago, centering interest upon this city as temporarily the air capital of the nation. Most of the notable pilots, both men and women, of the United States and representatives from many foreign countries were on hand or on the way to take part in the contests.

Preliminary thrills were given the city Aug. 22 by a colorful parade through the downtown district, putting the famous visitors on view. The parade was accompanied by an air demonstration by flocks of military planes. In the evening a banquet in honor of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was attended by 1500 guests of the National Aeronautical Association. Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, president of the body, and toastmaster, read a message from President Hoover regretting his inability to be present and expressing his belief that the races are of great value to aviation. The message was brought by Lieut. James Doolittle, famous flyer, who took off in Washington at 10 a. m., flew 1000 miles nonstop and appeared here in ample time for the banquet.

Admiral Byrd in an address said that aviation had developed remarkably during his two years' absence in the antarctic, but its development had been confined to the extension of aerodynamic lines of the tri-motor ship. He asserted there had been no improvement in the design and manufacture of ships and said it was necessary for the engineers and the operators to go more deeply into the aerodynamics of the tri-motor ship. Flag raising at 1:05 p. m. was the opening event of Saturday's program at the field. The arrival of the men's Class A Atlantic derby from Miami at 3 p. m. and the Class B Pacific derby from Providence, Tex., at 4:30 p. m. Capt. Frank M. Hawks in glider flights, Lieutenant Doolittle in his mystery ship, were features of a 21-event program which is concluded with an anti-aircraft barrage at 9:30 p. m.

Business Eddies Whirl at Rapidan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Although the week-end spent at the Rapidan camp are supposed to be President Hoover's summer vacation, since he abandoned his western trip, there has not been one lately when he did not mix business with his pleasure.

This week he will turn the conversation of his guests to the problem of inland waterways. Last week it was aviation. The week before it was crops. The President does not prepare an arbitrary list of subjects he will have discussed at the week-end. Last week-end Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was in Washington to receive a congressional medal. President Hoover invited him to spend the week-end at the Rapidan and with him use undersecretaries who specialize in aviation.

During the past week Hanford MacNider, newly appointed Minister to Canada, came to the capital to get his instructions. Mr. Hoover invited him to the camp to talk things over, among other subjects, the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway. President Hoover often takes along a newspaper correspondent who comes from a section of the country interested in the subjects to be discussed.

GLADYS O'DONNELL ADDS TO DERBY LEAD

WICHITA, Kan. (P.)—Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Ind., increased her lead in the Long Beach-Chicago women's air derby to an hour and 50 minutes on Aug. 22. Miss Mary Doig, Danbury, Conn., second in the race in elapsed time, lost her way soon after leaving Enid, Okla., but soon corrected her mistake and followed Mrs. O'Donnell into Wichita.

Total elapsed times: Gladys O'Donnell, Long Beach, 9:55:51; Marjorie Doig, Danbury, Conn., 11:05:13; Mildred Morgan, Beverly Hills, 15:00:15; Jean Lawrence, Kansas City, 4:30:29; Ruth Stewart, St. Louis, 17:10:12; Ruth Barron, Hollywood, 29:16:50.
HONDURAS TO IMPORT CATTLE
TEGUICIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—The Zootechnical Institute, in the Santa Barbara district, announced Aug. 22 that it would import a large quantity of shorthorn cattle to develop the cattle industry in this country.

Spain's Dictatorship to Yield to Parliamentary Government

France Watches Developments in Iberian Peninsula in Hopes New Régime Will Modify Extreme System of Protectionism Hitherto Practiced

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By CARLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS.—It is understood that in the late autumn Gen. Damaso Berenguer, Premier of Spain, will submit to King Alfonso a decree convoking the Cortes and thus bring the period of dictatorship to an end. That will be a notable stage in the return to parliamentary government, but after the Primo De Rivera experience something more will be needed to bring the country into line with modern states. There are serious economic as well as political crises in the Iberian Peninsula.

Reading of all political tendencies will be asked to advise in the present pass and it is hoped there will be no further unnecessary delay in holding elections. France is especially interested in the evolution of Spain, for hitherto Spanish efforts in the economic sphere have been detrimental to French trade. Ministerial changes, the resignation of Manuel Arguiles, Minister of Finance, his replacement by Julio Wais, who was Minister of National Economy, and who was in turn succeeded by Rodriguez Vigueria are closely watched with the hope that they will determine modifications of the system of extreme protectionism which Spain has practiced.

Against this system there are periodical outbreaks in France and against its latest manifestations Pierre E. Flandin, Minister of Commerce, made a statement pointing out the consequences of such measures from the

viewpoint of Franco-Spanish relations. The Journal des Débats in its campaign against Spanish protectionism declares that the financial difficulties experienced on the other side of the Pyrenees are in part due to this economic policy. On dictatorship in general it observes, "Dictatorships while they last present a magnificent facade which hides the real state of affairs. The total absence of control permits the government to indulge all of a king's dangerous fantasies. No government can long escape control and criticism without exposing itself to eventual ruin which will be all the greater because it is delayed."

The General Union of Commerce and Industry of Madrid has addressed the government a memorandum on the causes of the uneasiness which has affected the peseta. Among the causes cited are augmentation of the public debt, intervention of the dictatorship in monetary exchanges, the need of pounds sterling and dollars for settlement of cotton purchases, unfavorable condition of the petrol monopoly, concessions of exclusive contracts with telephone and other companies, and excessive bureaucracy. An obviously enormous task faces Spain in the clearing up of the consequences of the Dictatorship and it would seem wise that the responsibility should be shared by a competent parliament as early as possible.

CANADA TAKES STEP TO MAKE JOBS FOR IDLE

Responsibility Is Put on Federal, Provincial and Municipal Heads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA.—Unemployment in Canada is the joint responsibility of federal, provincial and municipal authorities, and expense either in providing work or in dispensing relief should be shared by the three, according to recommendations drawn up by the Employment Service Council of Canada Aug. 22.

Legislation at the forthcoming session is expected to be based largely on the council's suggestions. Municipalities financially unable to bear their share of the cost of providing work should be excused and the cost divided between dominion and province, the council advises.

The immediate commencement of public works of all kinds, highways, wharves, subways and buildings, and the maintenance of existing works, so as to provide the maximum of employment, is urged by the council.

Governing bodies of all kinds are to be asked to anticipate their purchasing requirements well ahead of time and to place advance orders. So far as possible new jobs made are to be given first to men with families to support.

Equitable distribution of work by employers forced to place employees on part time is urged, either by placing all staffs on shorter hours or by alternate work shifts. Hoarding of materials in an effort to produce goods in Canada now imported from other countries is recommended, with the proviso that the consumer be protected against higher prices. The Government is urged to take steps to seek new and wider markets for Canadian grain and other farm products.

The restrictions placed last week on immigration were approved, and a continuation of the ban is advised until the situation radically changes. The voting of sufficiently large sums to cover all these proposals is asked at the special session of Parliament being called early in September.

PEACEFUL AFGHANS MOVE FOR TRUCE

SIMLA, India (P.)—Heavy firing has been resumed on the several districts of the Northwest Frontier Province during the last 24 hours. A body of 3000 Afghans has assembled at the town of Bagh.

Tarakzal and other Mohmand tribesmen left for Gandao Aug. 22 to offer resistance to the hostile forces. While reconnoitering, an airplane of the British Royal Air Force was fired upon Aug. 22 in the Upper Kurram, near Kharachi, eight miles west of Parachinar. At that point heavy fighting was going on all night and the night before. Peacefully inclined Afghans have arrived at Parachinar in an effort to secure terms for withdrawal of the enemy forces.

It is reported from Waziristan that prominent leaders have obtained the help of three of the most important Wazirs and that 4000 horsemen had collected for an attack on Datta Khel or Wana.

WAY CLEARING FOR AIR TRIP AROUND WORLD

WASHINGTON (P.)—Germany and the Irish Free State have granted permission for Roger Q. Williams and Ted Lundgren to pass over their territory on the aviators' proposed flight around the world. Word is awaited by the State Department for the permission of Great Britain, Japan and Holland.

OUTSIDE HELP URGED IN MOVE TO QUIET CHINA

Economic Aid and Armed Force Suggested by Speakers at Williamstown

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—An international commission appointed by the League of Nations, armed interference, or assistance through the establishment of permanent loan funds, are the only solutions to the present problems in China, according to speakers at the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 23.

The possibility of military intervention by the balance of the civilized world was suggested by Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University who questioned whether "any state, in our small independent world, had the right to enjoy the luxury of a decade-long political disorganization." The longer the political disturbance continues, he stated the more frequently will the rest of the world "challenge the right of China to remain in this condition."

There is a growing feeling that sooner or later, foreign intervention will be necessary for humanitarian reasons, Charles H. Batchelder of New York, formerly Senior Trade Commissioner of Indiana, agreed. He estimated that 200,000 foreign troops, backed by navies, could restore order at a cost of about \$500,000,000.

"But such a move," he said, "would only serve to unify China, and the political party which accepted foreign support would be doomed from the outset. Furthermore the world is committed to the policy of 'hands off' China and the American Government is firmly against intervention. The Japanese and British would be unwilling to attempt it without American cooperation."

Mr. Batchelder referred to the suggestion that China appear to the

First Massachusetts Colony Court Called by Winthrop on Aug. 23, 1630

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes the court as it is, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, August 23, 1630.—The governmental machinery of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England" was put into motion today. The first session of the Court of Assistants to be held on American soil convened in "the great house" at the call of Governor John Winthrop. Some of us suggested that the deck of the Arbella would be a more appropriate place, for the reason that the last session of the Court in England was held on the flagship as she lay at the Coves, off the Isle of Wight, awaiting favorable winds. That date was March 23, since which time there has been no formal session of the magistrates. But the Governor announced that his headquarters were now on solid ground, and that he could conceive of no more convenient place for the Court to meet.

The Charter states that "the said Governor, Deputie Governor, and Assistants . . . shall or make once every month, or oftener at their pleasures, assemble, and houlde, and keepe a Courte or Assemblie of themselves, for the better ordering and directing of their affaires."

Being, therefore, under no compulsion to meet "every month," the

BRITISH JURIST ADVISES STUDY OF LITERATURE

Addresses American Bar Convention at Chicago—Medal Given to Root

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—The cause of letters was pleaded here before the American Bar by Lord Macmillan, one of the law lords in the English House of Lords.

This winning advocate of literature for the lawyer, who would have him more than a mechanic in words, the "raw materials of his trade," gave the final address of the American Bar Association's convention, an occasion made memorable by the illustrious party of visiting lawyers from England, France, Scotland, Irish Free State and Canada.

As a help to the lawyer in writing the clear, worthy English he urged, Lord Macmillan pointed to the Bible. "For the attainment of a good English style there is no discipline so admirable as the reading of the Bible," he said to an accompaniment of applause.

This statement, Lord Macmillan remarked, was appropriate for the son of the Scottish manse he was, and he took leave to indorse it as a lord of appeal; and then, with the humor which won him immediate friendship with the thousands and more lawyers and judges before him, he continued: "I have been pleased to observe in the advertisement columns of the American Bar Association Journal the Bible finding a place among the notices of legal publications. It is there recommended to purchasers 'bound in high quality buckram that looks well with other books in your law library.' Every lawyer in active practice" says the advertiser, "needs it. . . . You'll find it a wonderful help in your practice. I respectfully agree, though I am not quite sure that we mean exactly the same thing."

"It was Daniel Webster who said, 'I have read the Bible through many times, and now make it a practice to read it through once every year. It is a book of all others for lawyers as well as divines, and I pit the man who cannot find in it a rich supply of thought and of rules of conduct.'"

"In that delightful and friendly series of letters which those two veteran combatants, Adams and Jefferson, exchanged and which fortunately have been preserved for our edification, I find Adams on Christmas Day, 1813, confessing to his correspondent, 'The Bible is the best book in the world. It contains more of my little philosophy'."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mrs. McCormick and Lewis State Stand on Liquor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (P.)—The prohibition issue in the Illinois senatorial campaign was clearly defined Aug. 23, with Ruth Hanna McCormick, the Republican nominee, pledged to abide by the voters' decision in a referendum and James Hamilton, the Democratic candidate, standing on an out-and-out "wet" platform.

Mrs. McCormick, who always had been considered a dry, announced at the Republican state convention here Aug. 22 that she stands ready to obey the mandate of the voters in the referendum Nov. 4, the same day as the senatorial election.

Her speech followed the announcement of the state G. O. P. platform containing a prohibition plank almost identical with Mrs. McCormick's stand. The plank, which pledged Republican representatives in Congress to carry out the will of their districts, was considered a compromise between the wet and dry factions in the party. The Democratic meeting, Wednesday, followed the lead of their standard bearer, in favoring repeal of all prohibition legislation.

Character Sketches

of well-known persons have world-wide appeal, especially when they include such individuals as Carl Sandburg, American poet; Fontaine Fox, cartoonist, and James Guthrie Scott, known as an empire builder in Canada. Miss Janet Mabie has written for The Christian Science Monitor a series of 15 characterizations of leaders in professional activity, which she calls "My Main Street." This series, just the thing for delightful reading, will be published daily beginning

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Diplomat to Fill New Post



HENRY P. FLETCHER

NO INCOME TAX RISE IS IN SIGHT, PRESIDENT SAYS

Sees No Reason Why 1% Cut of 1929 Should Not Be Retained

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—There is no reason for expecting that the Treasury will not be able to continue over next year the 1 per cent tax cut on normal incomes, President Hoover announced after reviewing the fiscal situation with Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Although revenues have been decreasing and expenditures increasing in the first six weeks of the fiscal year entered upon July 1, there are certain administrative factors not taken into account by those who predict that this situation must necessarily mean a return to the old tax rate.

In the first place, customs receipts at the end of the last fiscal year were abnormally high because shipwrecks were sending in merchandise to this country before the new tariff rates went into effect. Naturally there was a falling off in July and August after the rush was over, which Treasury officials hope is only temporary.

The Treasury has been expediting expenditures on public construction works so that maximum employment may be maintained in the first nine months of this year.

An item on the credit side of the government balance sheet which is expected to bring the total up before it is necessary to fix the income tax rate for 1929 incomes, are foreign debt payments which will fall due. The drive which Mr. Hoover is making to have government departments cut down their expenditures he also hopes will add materially to the Treasury's credits, possibly as much as \$75,000,000.

President Hoover has not received reports of proposed cuts from all of the departments yet, but those in so far indicate that the total saved will reach that figure. The appropriation field out of which President Hoover is urging his administrative heads to make reductions is far smaller this year than it has been on other occasions, he pointed out.

"I have," Mr. Hoover said, "reviewed the present fiscal situation with Secretary Mellon and Undersecretary Mills, and I can state that there is no ground now for the prediction in the press that a deficit was impending which would prevent the continuation of tax reductions established last year."

"The indications of decreasing revenue and increasing expenses during the past six weeks upon which calculations were very properly based do not take several factors into account. 'Imports and consequently customs receipts have been temporarily reduced because of advanced imports to anticipate the new tariff law. 'We have been expediting construction expenditures to give the maxi-

H. P. FLETCHER HEAD OF NEW TARIFF BOARD

Will Assume Duties of Administering Revised Act on Sept. 16

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Henry P. Fletcher, who has had a long career in the diplomatic service, will become chairman of the reorganized United States Tariff Commission, when it begins to function on Sept. 16, President Hoover has announced.

During the 18 or 20 years Mr. Fletcher has spent in the foreign service he has become well acquainted with economic and tariff matters in their major aspects, the President declared, as he announced the appointment.

The new tariff commission chairman, who will head the body which will administer the recently enacted tariff law, was the official adviser of Mr. Hoover on his good-will mission to South America. He has served as special representative of the United States in as many important missions as any other man in the foreign service. His last diplomatic post was as Ambassador to Rome.

He gave up a legal career to enter the "Rough Riders" during the Spanish-American War. His diplomatic posts have taken him to live in Cuba, China, Chile, Mexico, Belgium and Italy. For a year, 1921-22, he was Undersecretary of State.

Mr. Fletcher was chairman of the United States delegation to the fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile in 1923; a delegate to the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana in 1928; chairman of the International Conference on Electrical Communications; a member of the advisory committee to the American commissioners to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in Washington in 1921, and secretary-general of the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, an appointment he resigned to accompany Mr. Hoover to South America.

Revolt Threatens Peruvian President

LIMA, Peru (P.)—A serious military revolt in southern Peru Aug. 23 threatened the Administration of President Leguia. The garrison at Arequipa, third city of the Republic, was at the helm of the movement. Revolving under the leadership of their officers, the garrison arrested the civil and military chiefs of the department and was in complete control there.

The Government was said officially to be taking appropriate steps. There were reports that these involved sending of a fleet to Mollendo, a port near Arequipa, and in moving aircraft against the city itself. Mollendo, which is at the end of the railroad which runs from Lake Titicaca, on the Bolivian border, through Arequipa, to the Pacific coast, was closed by official order both to national and foreign commercial vessels. Arequipa also was closed to commercial airships of any kind.

President Leguia reached the Peruvian presidency on July 4, 1919, by a coup d'état, and established a government which has been a model of strength in meeting opposition throughout South America. He was reinaugurated in 1924 and in 1929, to hold office until 1935.

PEACE PLANS PROPOSED IN CHINESE WAR

Politicians Gathering at Pei Ta Ho to Consider Compromise Offer

MANCHURIA WOULD DOMINATE IN NORTH

Nanking Wants Central Régime—Rebels Active in South—Anti-Red Move Opens

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING.—Pei Ta Ho, north China's leading seaside resort, has become "China's domestic political capital," where influential politicians of the north and south were gathering, Aug. 23, for the purpose of submitting peace proposals to Gen. Chang Hsueh Liang, Manchurian leader.

It is reported reliably that President Chiang Kai-shek has proposed that Manchuria assume the dominant influence in north China, guaranteeing peace, while Nanking retains the recognized central government. Yen Hsi Shan, it is understood, is agreeable, while Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is unable to continue the warfare unaided.

If Mukden accepts the proposals, plans for a separatist government at Peiping are likely to collapse and the warfare to end.

CANTON (P.)—Cantonese authorities on Aug. 23 inaugurated an uncompromising anti-Communist campaign, the initial move being a raid on the government's police training school, where "Reds" allegedly have converted many to their theories. Fifty suspects were arrested and seven of these were convicted and executed at once. The others await trial.

Rebels Attack Nanning

SHANGHAI (P.)—Rebels were active in South China, Aug. 22. Fierce fighting took place as insurgents attacked Nanking troops defending Nanning, capital of Kwangsi Province. Four Americans, names unknown, were reported endangered by the opposing fire. Meanwhile Kweilin was left in rebel possession as the besieging Nationalist soldiers were drawn off to prevent the fall of Nanning. Since July 21 Cantonese aviators had dropped bombs intermittently upon the town. Their attacks were ineffective upon the rebels, but a few civilians were killed and the servant quarters of the Baptist Mission were damaged.

WASHINGTON (P.)—The Chinese Government, in a note to the American Legation at Peiping, has indicated its inability to protect foreigners who declined to leave Kanchow upon the withdrawal of Nationalist troops from that city.

All Americans are believed to have left the city except Bishop J. A. O'Shea of the Roman Catholic Mission, whose home is in Deep Water, Conn., and who is of St. Vincent's Seminary, Germantown, Pa. The note added that foreigners have been warned to leave and hinted the Chinese Government could not be responsible for the safety of those who ignored the warning.

'Reds' Mark Converts

HANKOW (P.)—Chinese Communists were reported by refugees arriving here Aug. 23 to be branding on the chests of their converts in Hunan Province the emblem of Communism to assure loyalty to the "Red" flag. Several converts, who escaped the Communists themselves were branded. Entire armies suspected of disloyalty, were branded, the refugees said, in the area terrorized.

Paris Bids Powers to Geneva Parley on United Europe

PARIS (P.)—The French Government has forwarded a proposal to the European powers for a conference at Geneva Sept. 7 and 8, to discuss the plan of a "United States of Europe," proposed by the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand.

The move was accepted in diplomatic circles to mean that M. Briand, after careful consideration of the replies to his original memorandum, has formulated definite new proposals to overcome some of the most serious objections to his plan made by England, Germany, Italy and other powers.

What these proposals will be was not revealed. It is known, however, that at the cabinet meeting Aug. 22 the Foreign Minister obtained the accord of the ministry to the general outlines of his new formula, which will be distributed to the delegates of the conference in the form of a "blue book." Editing on this blue book is now under way and is expected to be completed during next week.

SPAIN ACTS TO STOP DECLINE OF PESETA

MADRID (P.)—In an effort to stop shrinkage in the peseta, the Government Aug. 23 ordered transactions in foreign exchange limited to the execution of actual orders of customers as required in business transactions. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting followed the plan, the effects of which bankers and other financial operators awaited anxiously.

WARD SETS OFF MACHINERY FOR EWARD INQUIRY

Helps Choose Grand Jury—Mrs. Ewald, Healy and Tommaney Silent

NEW YORK—Preliminaries to the investigation ordered by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt into charges that George F. Ewald was purchased, were accomplished by Ewald, Healy, Attorney-General, following his arrival here Aug. 22, when he assisted in the drawing of names for the extraordinary grand jury which the Governor has called for Sept. 15 under Supreme Court Justice Joseph P. McKee.

Meanwhile, although faced with imprisonment, Mrs. Ewald, Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and Thomas T. Tommaney, chief clerk in the sheriff's office, continued in their refusal to testify before the federal grand jury regarding the \$100,000 loan which Mrs. Ewald was alleged to have made to Mr. Healy, with Mr. Tommaney as go-between, four days before Mr. Ewald's appointment. In the midst of an argument between Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, and the witnesses' counsel over technicalities, the grand jury adjourned the case until Monday.

Mr. Ward, who supersedes C. T. Crain, District Attorney, in the Ewald investigation, issued a formal statement before he returned to Albany, in which he voiced his regret that the scope of his investigation had been limited to the Ewald case by the Governor. The statement made it clear, however, that he would recognize no limitation for the extraordinary grand jury.

Regarding the Governor's request that the Appellate Division, first department, investigate the general situation with respect to the inferior criminal courts in New York and Bronx County, Mr. Ward held there was a "division of responsibility and that ordinarily does not lead to the best results."

BRITISH JURIST ADVISES STUDY OF LITERATURE

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ophy than all the libraries I have seen."

"I am for the moment, however, thinking of the Bible purely as literature, and I am very sure that those who have learned to drink from that well of English undefiled have sought the best source of literary inspiration."

Lord Macmillan brought out what John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln had owed to literature, and traced Marshall's life motto, "Veritas vincit."

"Truth prevails"—directly to his Scotch ancestors, the famous Scottish family of the Macmillans, the Earls Marischal of Scotland.

The bar of Scotland, he observed, had always lived in an atmosphere of polite letters. Sir Walter Scott was a lawyer of no mean attainments, while R. L. Stevenson had been called to the bar as a contemporary of Lord Dunedin, who sat then on the platform, Lord Dunedin, dean of the British bar and head of its delegation to this convention, nodded at the recollection.

A more felicitous choice of subject for such an international assemblage or a happier manner of presentation it would have been very difficult for Lord Macmillan's auditors to conceive of. He spoke as one among brothers of the profession, for in 1924 he was elected an honorary member of the American Bar Association.

Root Receives Medal

Elliott Root, in receiving the American Bar Association medal for conspicuous service in the cause of the multiplying private groups, such as Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, etc., are taking in the machinery of government. Everywhere, he continued, unofficial organizations are forming a permanent part of the American system of government.

The American Bar Association is forming part of the Government of the United States in this development, Mr. Root said, and he declared his faith that it would earn more and

more the right to have its judgments accepted as guides of political action. Long a worker in the American Bar Association, Mr. Root apparently gave his indorsement to the current movement to increase its influence by reorganization and federation. To weld all the 48 separate bars of the 48 separate states into one body of common understanding, common sympathy and common purposes, inspired by the motive of public service, is essential, he told the convention, to the perpetuation of the American system of justice and necessary to enable the administration of the law to keep pace with the rapid changes of life in this country.

In presenting the medal to Mr. Root, J. Weston Allen, of Boston, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, saluted him as the dean of the American bar, and after recounting his various services declared Mr. Root's achievements in international peace and good will had won him the world's gratitude.

Marvel Elected President

Josiah Marvel of Wilmington, Del., was elected president of the American Bar Association. Jefferson P. Chandler, of Los Angeles, Calif., J. R. Keaton, of Oklahoma City, Okla., and Scott W. Loftin, of Jacksonville, Fla., were elected to the executive committee.

John H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D. was named treasurer, and William P. MacCracken Jr., of New York City, secretary.

One of the happiest incidents of the convention, revolved in the thanks voiced in French, of a representative of the French Association of Lawyers. The animated address of Fernand Izouard of Paris elicited much applause among those who knew French, but left the bulk of the convention blank.

To the surprise of the members of the press present, Lord Dunedin betook himself from the platform to the press table to translate the French for the newspapermen. A delegate then rose to ask a translation for the convention. The dean of the British bar was discovered already entering upon this task for the benefit of the press, and was hastily recalled to the speakers' stand. There, in the most felicitous phrase, he gave the gist of his French companion's appreciation of America's size and hospitality, and received a spontaneous outburst of appreciation for himself.

Previously, Lord Dunedin formally presented the thanks of the lawyers from overseas, and commented upon the international friendships fostered by the reciprocal visits of lawyers on opposite sides of the Atlantic.

An unexpected poll of sentiment on changing the date of the inauguration of the President of the United States was taken, after an objector had demanded the bar association cease its long labors to this end. When the vote was called for, there appeared to be but one voice in the convention in favor of letting the present system stand unaltered.

The vote got in a final word. On the opening day of the convention the challenge was raised as to what the executive committee of the American Bar Association would recommend in place of national prohibition in case its projected prohibition shield show a majority in favor of repeal.

The question was put up to the executive committee by Charles M. Hay of St. Louis, Mo., well-known dry and former Democratic candidate for United States Senator. He presented a resolution from the floor, after the executive committee had its own point to carry through the referendum, asking that if the bar association voted against the Eighteenth Amendment, the executive committee send the membership a substitute plan for the solution of the liquor problem.

The closest day of the convention Judge Joseph B. David of Chicago picked up this challenge by offering a resolution that if the referendum against prohibition carried the executive committee recommend the Canadian system for the sale of liquor.

Head of Women Lawyers Takes Outspoken Position in Defense of Dry Law

CHICAGO—While the American Bar Association is polling its members on the advisability of recording the association on prohibition, the re-elected president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel of New York City, declares her firm and stalwart adherence to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Although the prohibition question was not brought to the floor of the convention it is understood that the individual members of the Women Lawyers' Executive Board, as it was constituted at the time of this week's meeting, are unanimously in favor of prohibition.

"If there were a referendum on liquor tomorrow I believe the drys would win," said Mrs. Gabriel in an interview. "Women would be a powerful factor in making the vote dry. I say this because I think I know women. From my contact with many of them and from my observations in traveling back and forth across the United States many times I believe that when a woman goes to the ballot box she is going to think a long time before bringing back drink to children."

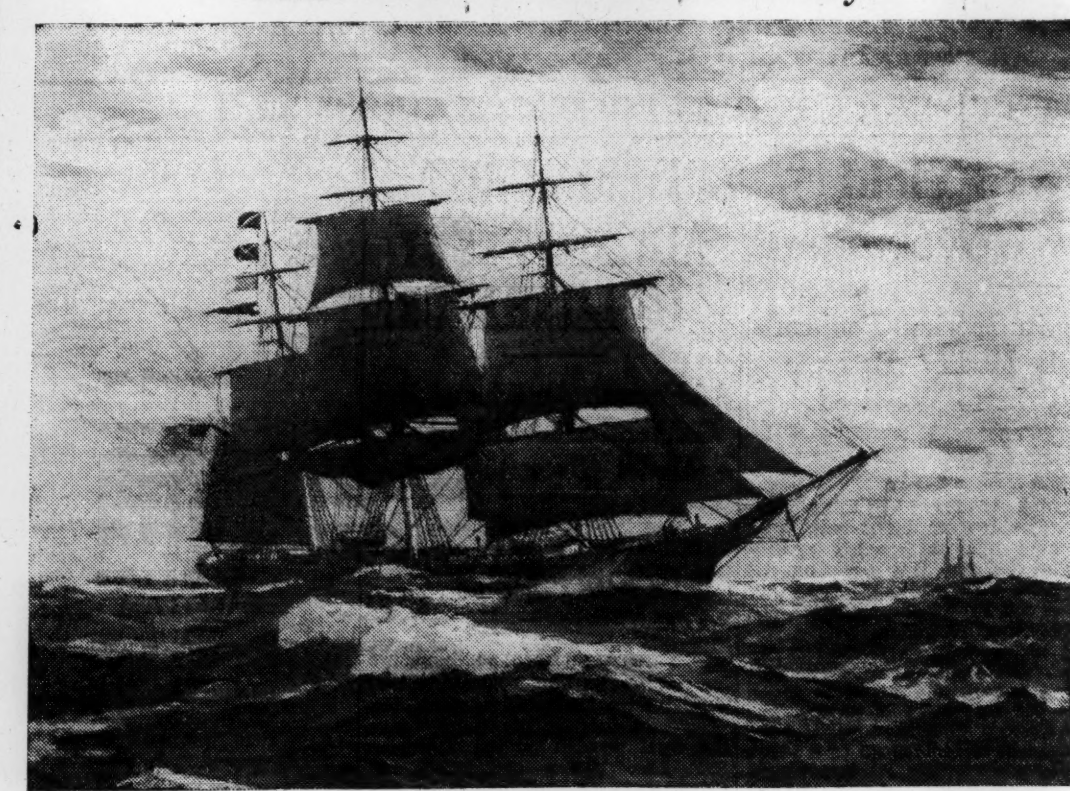
Respect for Constitution

"Prohibition has put the working man into an automobile and I think the prohibition movement is winning. The secret of the chaos in this country today is lack of respect of the fundamental principles of the United States. Disrespect for one part of the Constitution leads to disrespect for other parts. We must respect all of the Constitution as it is and while it is, I say 'the Constitution, right or wrong, but the Constitution.'"

Turning to the attitude of women lawyers toward the Constitution, Mrs. Gabriel said: "As officers of the law we are bound to uphold the Constitution. When a woman is known to stand for less than the highest standards, her usefulness is gone. Women are a great factor in standing for the fine and high ideals which have made our Government supreme."

The old-time prejudice against women entering the law profession is being broken down and great strides

Golden Gate to Boston in 76 Days



NORTHERN LIGHT
The Original Painting of This Famous Ship, Done by Charles Robert Patterson, Is to Be Hung in the Car of the Same Name on One of the New Haven Railroad's New "Yankee Clipper" Trains. The Ship, Built in 1851 by E. & H. O. Briggs at South Boston, Held the Record for the Voyage From San Francisco to Boston of 76 Days, 6 Hours. The Paintings Will Displace Prints Which Have Been in Use for Some Time.

Traveling Broker Notes Good Signs

MOTORING more than 5000 miles in middle western United States and Canada, L. S. Critchell, New York broker, found that there were as many people reporting gains in business as there were reporting decreases from a year ago. The volume of tourist traffic also impressed Mr. Critchell as an evidence of prosperity, and he was particularly interested to note the "readjustment" on the part of most people he met. In both the United States and Canada, Mr. Critchell noticed, considerable highway work was under way.

have been made by them in attaining eminent positions, Mrs. Gabriel said. Since the World War, when so many women took over the law offices of their husbands or brothers, the number of women lawyers has increased much more rapidly.

Now there are 14 women judges, including a state supreme court judge and a judge in the United States Customs Court. Two women have been made referees in bankruptcy, and one has attained the distinction of being a specialist in admiralty law, Mrs. Gabriel said.

High Standards Demanded

"But since the women lawyers form a minority group, we have to be very careful in our conduct," she continued. "The grade of our work must be of higher quality than that of men in order to gain the same recognition as that of men lawyers. Any error we make stands out more because we are in the minority. In our cases we would rather lose than win crookedly. Then we win in losing."

"It is still a little difficult for young women law students starting out to find an opportunity to serve their clients. One of the aims of the National Association of Women Lawyers is to help these women get employment so that they can comply with the prerequisite qualifications necessary for admission to the bar."

A membership drive for the association has quadrupled the number of members and is expected to raise it to approximately 2000 by the end of the year 1930. The organization in its present form was launched in 1910. It was somewhat of an outgrowth of a much smaller organization formed in 1899 in New York, known as the Women Lawyers' Club, which consisted of 18 members.

Justice and World Peace Placed on Same Basis

CHICAGO—The basis of justice on which a permanent world peace may be established, declared Lord Tomlin in addressing the annual dinner of the American Bar Association here Aug. 22.

Speaking to the American bar particularly, Lord Tomlin said, "You are a great nation of great ideals. Peace is very near your heart; not the mere absence of war, but peace in the broadest sense."

Adding a special note of Anglo-American friendship to the theme of world peace, Sir John Simon, on behalf of the bar of Great Britain, presented to the American Bar Association a huge silver platter made in the time of George II, inscribed with the ancient crests of the Four Inns of Courts, the historic training school for lawyers.

The gift expresses the appreciation of the donors for the act of American lawyers on their visit to London six years ago in placing a statue of Blackstone in the Inner Temple.

RIGHT OF SUCCESSION TERMED INDEFINITE

LONDON—(P)—The daily sketch said Aug. 23 that the birth of a daughter instead of a son to the Duke

Yankee Clippers to Show Paintings of Famous Ships

Art in transportation may now take its stand beside art in industry, with the announcement by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that the cars of the Yankee Clipper trains will contain \$7000 worth of art in the form of paintings of clipper ships. In all, there are 14 paintings, each a portrayal of the ship after which the particular car is named, painted by an artist of eminence.

Temporarily, colored prints of clipper ships, such as might be found in art stores, had been hung in the cars until such time as the artists commissioned by the railroad company for the work could make accurate and authentic paintings of the particular clipper ships the names of which grace the sides of the train. Now these temporary prints have been taken out and the actual paintings installed.

The general public will have an opportunity to view these ship paintings when the Yankee Clippers are opened for inspection on track No. 15 at the South Station from 8 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 25 and 26.

The train on display Monday will have the following cars: Game Cock, Surprise, Donald McKay, Dreadnought, Sovereign of the Seas, Northern Light, and Flying Cloud. The paintings for three of these were done by Charles J. A. Wilson of Boston. Tuesday's train will have two paintings by Frank Vinson Smith of Hingham, "The Red Jacket" and the "Flying Fish"; two by Gordon Grant of New York; one by John P. Benson of Kittery, Me.; one by John D. Whiting of New Haven and one by Lars Thorsen of Noank.

Dry Law Padlocking Made Easier in Bill

NEW YORK—A new law to enable the Government to close speakeasies, is suggested by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, in his annual report to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Tuttle announced Aug. 21 that he and Robert B. Watts, head of his prohibition division, were cooperating with the Department of Justice in drawing up a measure for substituted service in all equity proceedings, which, if adopted would enable the Government to close many places that it cannot now reach.

"If the proposed law becomes effective," Mr. Tuttle said, "owners of premises slated for padlocking may be served under court orders for publication, through the mails, by affixing summonses and complaints to doors and windows—in short, by the usual procedure provided for in the state courts."

VON GRONAU'S PLANE LANDS IN GREENLAND

COPENHAGEN—(P)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German aviator, and three companions, made a surprise flight Aug. 22 from Reykjavik, Iceland, to Iglood, at the southern tip of Greenland.

Their arrival this afternoon was reported by Greenland authorities and cleared up a great deal of confusion that had previously existed about their true destination. Captain von Gronau, chief of the training school for commercial airplane pilots near Warnemunde, Ger., indicated Aug. 21 in Reykjavik that he would return to Germany Aug. 22.

IGLOOT, Greenland (P)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and his three German companions, who landed here Aug. 22 in a flight from Iceland, will continue to Labrador or Newfoundland tomorrow if weather permits. They presumably are on a flight to the United States, although they have not so announced definitely.

Roosevelt Decries Reckless Producing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DELHI, N. Y.—The need for economy in production and spending was stressed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address before 3500 dairy farmers and agriculturists here Aug. 22, when he declared that the insistent theorizing of political and economic leaders on the elasticity of demand had led to overproduction and unstable conditions. No new law had been found as yet, he said, to replace the old law of supply and demand.

Without mentioning any names, the Governor quoted specifically from President Hoover's Boston campaign speech in 1928, from which the Republican slogan of that year, "Two cars in every garage," originated. "Some people in very high positions," Governor Roosevelt said, "gave the impression a year or two ago that nothing could happen to prosperity. We were told we could go on speeding up production and that we would all become as rich as Rockefeller in a little while, so long as we paid high wages and put on high-pressure selling campaigns."

"When production had greatly outstripped demand, we were taught the sad lesson that we cannot get away from that old law."

The Governor urged the cooperation of dairymen with a view to equalization of supply and demand, restricting production to the actual needs of the state, and thus protect themselves from the inroads of "cut-throat competition."

The first step toward expanding the market had already been taken by the state, he said, in restricting the source of the milk supply for New York City.

22 Are Indicted in Wet Scow Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twenty-two men, two of them employees of the New York Department of Sanitation were indicted by the federal grand jury on Aug. 21 on charges growing out of the seizure on July 30 of \$130,000 worth of liquor aboard a city-owned scow. The men were arrested at that time. The scow has since been returned to the department for use in garbage disposal.

Robert B. Watts, assistant United States attorney in charge of prohibition cases, who recently declared that evidence had been uncovered which indicated that the city scows have been used for bootlegging purposes "for at least as far back as two years," obtained the indictments. Charles S. Hand, commissioner of the department of sanitation, denied that the city was any widespread use of city barges in bootlegging but suspended Leonardo and Vincenzo Sammartino, captain and mate of the scow, fined a dump inspector a month's pay, charged an assistant dump inspector and sweeper, and reinstated after pension, the captain and mate of a second scow in the liquor convey.

The indictment charges that the defendants "transported 9922 bottles of rye whiskey, 360 bottles of gin, 7500 bottles of Scotch whiskey, and 1534 bottles of cordials in the East River."

The defendants are free in bail varying from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and will be arraigned for pleading in a few days.

RETURN OF ARCHDUKE DENIED AT BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, Hungary (P)—Official denial that the former Empress Zita and her son Otto, pretender to the Hungarian throne, had returned to Budapest to undertake a coup d'etat had failed Aug. 23 to subdue the excitement occasioned by the reports.

The Prime Minister, Count Stephen Bethlen, and other ministers have given repeated assurances that Hungary will proceed to the restoration of the monarchy only with the full consent of the western powers.

WOMEN CLOSE BIG PARLEY OF CO-OPERATIVES

Guild Conference Precedes World Congress Assembling in Vienna

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Delegates from 20 different states attended the two days' congress of the International Cooperative Women's Guild, an independent organization of women co-operators, which closed here Aug. 22. The meetings were presided over by Frau Emmy Freundlich, who, in addition to being president of the guild is a vice-president of the European Economic Union and a deputy in the Austrian Parliament.

Discussion disclosed the fact that the delegates wanted greater representation for women in business, particularly in the cooperative movement. Questions of motherhood and child welfare, with their consequent influence upon women's moral and cultural development, were also discussed.

Meanwhile discussion among the delegates who have arrived for the thirteenth congress of the International Cooperative Alliance, which convenes here Aug. 25, is directed mainly toward proposed changes in the procedure of conducting the congresses. Steadily increasing expansion of the agenda has compelled the change and a new scheme has already been drawn up by the central committee.

In the main the proposals call for greater coordination in the technical relationships between member groups and the alliance. It is also urged that the time-table for the business proceedings of the congress should be extended to four full days of two sessions each, thus giving two additional sessions without an increase in the number of days. During the sittings of the congress no auxiliary meetings will be held and all social functions during the period will be entirely eliminated.

These proposals indicate that the central committee hopes to emphasize on delegates the need for utilizing the full time of the congress on the business affairs of the movement.

Co-operators Face Move to Recognize Credit Trading Plan

This is the second of two articles discussing the scope and achievements of the cooperative movement, in view of the International Cooperative Congress which is to be held in Vienna from Aug. 25 to 28. The congress will be reported by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in daily cable dispatches.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The constitution of the International Cooperative Alliance enjoins upon its members the strict observance of the ideals of cooperation as laid down by the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers, who founded the first consumers' cooperative society in Rochdale in 1844.

The importance of the Rochdale ideals to the development of the consumers' cooperative movement in the world is not disputed, but in many countries today the opinion is sometimes voiced that present economic conditions demand a readjustment of certain of these rules, since cooperative trade has modern times assumed forms quite different from the simple transactions of the Pioneers.

It is this clash of views that promises to make the congress of the International Cooperative Alliance at Vienna one of the most eventful gatherings in the history of cooperation. It can be assumed that the six or seven rules to which even today consumers' cooperative societies adhere in theory, if not always in practice, are to be traced directly to the Rochdale Pioneers. These establish, first of all, the democratic government of every cooperative society, giving each of its members equal vot-

ing rights irrespective of the number of shares held. They further prescribe that the capital of the cooperative society should be provided entirely by its members and that the distribution of its profits, apart from the fixed and limited interest on shares, should be either divided up among its members in proportion to their purchases or set aside as reserve funds or partly allocated to education and propaganda. Meetings of members, too, have to be held at regular intervals and balance sheets issued at specified times.

Sales to Nonmembers

So far as the above rules are concerned no dispute apparently exists. It is round the three remaining rules that the present debate revolves. The first and most contentious of these is that of cash payments, both for the sale and the purchase of goods. The second asserts that no religious or political test should be applied to members of consumers' cooperative societies, nor any political bias given to the policy pursued by the latter.

Finally, there is the rule according to which the sale of commodities by a retail cooperative society to nonmembers is forbidden. This last rule seems still largely violated for the purpose of attracting new members.

With the sole exception of, perhaps, Germany and Sweden, credit trading has spread with enormous rapidity within recent years among the consumers' cooperative societies. In England the credit trade of cooperative societies during 1929 amounted to almost \$2,500,000 (\$12,500,000), and the net amount of the members' debts in the same year was more than \$5,500,000. Two systems of credit trading are largely in practice in English consumers' cooperative societies: furniture is as a rule sold on hire purchase; and everything else except foodstuffs on the system quaintly misnamed "monthly clubs." The latter, however, is simply a way of allowing members to take goods on credit for a certain sum after the receipt of the first installment.

Credit Trading Problem

Is the system of credit trading to be given official recognition in the world cooperative movement? Is it to be condemned outright or is it to be modified by the formation of special cooperative credit societies on the lines of the American credit unions? The Vienna congress of the International Cooperative Alliance will no doubt supply the answer to this vital question, as well as to the other pending questions.

The coming congress is further expected to establish direct commercial relations between the agricultural cooperative societies, of which there are large numbers in almost every country, with the consumers' cooperative societies. Although agricultural co-operation is but slenderly represented in the International Cooperative Alliance, the Canadian wheat pool has become a member of it and will for the first time take an active part in the work of its congress.

So far as the establishment of an international cooperative organization for the joint buying of raw materials and the distribution of cooperatively produced goods is concerned, the International Cooperative Wholesale Society, an offshoot of the alliance, is steadily surmounting the great difficulties that such an enormous task presents. Already, a similar organization for the joint purchasing of goods, the Nordisk Andelsforbund, is in existence in the Scandinavian countries. International cooperative banking and assurance, though also still in their infancy, are showing signs of steady, if slow, development, as the special conferences on banking and assurance at Vienna will undoubtedly reveal.

Such vast problems, bearing not only on the future development of the movement, but also on such questions as the establishment of a more secure state of peace among the peoples of the earth through the agency of the alliance, cannot but invest the forthcoming congress with an interest far beyond the purely cooperative nature of its deliberations.

A SOUNDLESS TALKIE

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (P)—A soundless "talkie" has been filmed for the deaf mute's union league it was announced Aug. 23. The dialogue is entirely in sign language.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 14, 1918.

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NEW YORK G. O. P. FAILS TO SOFTEN ISSUE ON LIQUOR

Drys to Center Efforts
Against Repeal—Seek En-
forcement Plank

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—With the Republican convention just a month away, it is apparent that the efforts of William J. Maier, state chairman, and of William H. Hill, Hoover spokesman in this State, to subordinate the wet-dry issue and to emphasize alleged Tammany corruption have failed, and that the wet forces will go into the convention with a phalanx that will be very nearly as strong as the dries. These dries will be primary if they can get an enforcement plank in the platform, for they have given up hope of inserting a dry plank. In their efforts to block the wet under the leadership of James W. Wadsworth Jr., and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, they have received worthwhile support from Mr. Maier and Mr. Hill. The latter both recognize that any chance the Republican Party has of success in November lies in preventing a repeal stand. Such action by the convention would most certainly result in as wide a rift in the party as brought about by the political eclipse of Mr. Wadsworth in the senatorial campaign in 1926, when the dries put up Franklin W. Cristman as an independent against him. A bolt up-State, an independent candidate in the field and no outstanding gubernatorial candidate for the regular organization would, conservative Republican leaders hold, be making a present of the Albany Government to the Democrats. The Republican State organization leaders are trying through mediation to effect agreement between the wet-dry factions on a plank that will support the national enforcement stand. To this end they are making efforts to bring Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to Albany as chairman of the convention, believing that Mr. Stimson, especially because of his high cabinet position and influence in the party, would be able to maintain harmony and prevent the convention going on record in opposition to the national plank. Both wets and dries are fully aware of the significance that would attach to the adoption of a wet plank by the New York State Republican Party, not only because it would be unprecedented here, but because of the State's importance in political geography. The campaign for both parties will be indissolubly linked with the 1932 outlook, and those Republican leaders who think with Mr. Maier see only disadvantage in a repudiation of the prohibition stand to which the party is committed nationally and worse than this from the effect on local party morale of a dissension-torn state convention. Meanwhile, a surprisingly small number of Republican primary contests on the prohibition issue have marked the pre-convention period, considering the intransigence of the wet-dry factions. No more than six of these are regarded by either wets or dries as having more than local significance and three are for nominations for representatives. The shift of the Kings County Republicans in August from an extreme wet to a modification stand was held by some observers to indicate that pressure from Washington was being keenly felt in this State and that the Wadsworth disaffection had not broken through organization lines to the extent intimated by the wet leader. This shift meant division in a section which the wet forces had every reason to take for granted would go en masse for repeal. Moreover, Westchester, which yields a strong convention influence and is also preponderantly wet, now seems to be in line with the dry up-State elements. Such developments strengthen the hopes of many political observers that the two factions will go to Albany in September in nearly equal numbers. While the Republican organization approaches convention day widely divided on the question of prohibition, the Democrats present a united front. They are unqualifiedly wet. It was admitted in Democratic circles that a strong stand against prohibition might have an unfavorable effect on the electorate of the West and South in the 1932 elections should Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will head the state ticket for

reelection this fall, then be the party's national standard-bearer. However, without closing their eyes to the 1932 probabilities, the consensus among the leaders was that the job of immediate importance to the Democracy was the winning of the 1930 state contest and that a strong campaign would work no real harm on the party's future nationally. Governor Roosevelt's utility issue in the interests of the small consumer will be stressed, for the Edison rate case now before the Public Service Commission represents a policy favored by utility companies in this and other states, and hence may soon hold national attention. The Edison company proposes new rate schedules that would cut the net profits, but would increase the rates to the small consumer.

OUTSIDE HELP URGED IN MOVE TO QUIET CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

League of Nations to appoint a commission to suggest remedies.

Urges Economic Approach

Approach to the problem through economic assistance was advocated by Grover Clark, editor of the Peiping Daily Leader and member of the faculty of the National University, Peiping, who said: "The most effective way to hasten the restoration of order and prosperity in China is to help in raising the general economic level of the people. Money put into undertakings which will do this, such as drought and flood preventive projects, is money used most effectively toward this end. Money so invested is the soundest sort of investment from the hard-boiled business point of view of creating future markets."

"What Americans should do," he continued, "is to put their hard-headed business sense into the solution of this problem, as they have done in more or less parallel situations in other countries. The creation and proper use of a substantial fund to be used on a revolving basis for famine preventive projects, for example, would be incalculably worth while in bettering the economic condition of the Chinese people. It would increase the trade opportunities immediately and hasten the restoration of order with all that that would mean for the future of the country."

The majority of Japanese opinion would not favor military intervention in China, but rather believes, even from a utilitarian viewpoint, that friendly relations are to the best interest of Japan, according to Yusuke Tsurumi, a member of the Japanese Diet.

Mr. Tsurumi said there is a group in Japan frankly skeptical of China's ability to govern itself, which contends that Japan must take a firm stand towards China, but the great majority, he asserted, appreciate the impossibility of "60,000,000 people dominating 400,000,000 for a long time."

The attention of the round table on limitation of armaments was called to the difficulties in the way of reconciling the attitudes of different nations, by Admiral Arthur J. Heberburn, U. S. N., after Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, British Navy, retired, and Commander Thomas C. Kinkaid, U. S. N., had advanced their opposing national points of view.

Absolute Needs Claimed
Admiral Richmond maintained that England has certain absolute naval needs for the defense of its trade routes besides relative needs based on the size of other fleets. Commander Kinkaid asserted that it is impossible to determine absolute naval needs.

Admiral Richmond cited the need of the United States for large cruisers to defend its trade routes, while Admiral Kinkaid maintained that an "astronomical" number of cruisers would be required to accomplish such an object and that it was therefore futile for the United States to even talk about defending trade routes in such regions as the Mediterranean. Commander Kinkaid said he was thinking only of the Panama Canal.

This inability of naval officers to agree in an informal round table illustrated, Admiral Heberburn said, the difficulties facing international conferences on limitation.

The readmission of Bolivia to its former position of seacoast on the Pacific was advanced by Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan, speaking at the round table on Pan-American problems, as the best solution to the dispute with Paraguay over the Chaco district.

Bolivia Seeks Seacoast
Bolivia's pressure on that district, he explained, resulted from the loss of its Pacific seacoast to Chile. Being shut off from one ocean, it has been seeking an outlet to the other by control of the headwaters of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers.

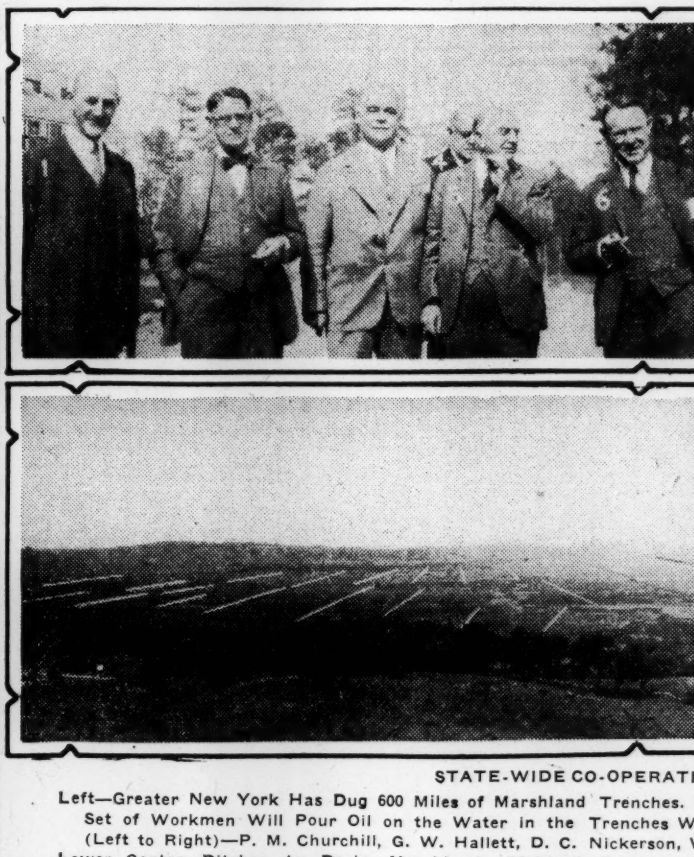
The Far-East round table was told by Stephen P. Duggan of the Institute of International Education, New York, that he considered the "determination of the Nationalist Chinese Government to exercise some measure of control over all education carried on in China as eminently reasonable." Some of the Christian mission schools have attempted to resist this control on grounds of religious freedom, he said, but the majority have accepted it willingly.

In his fifth lecture on the evolution of international law on Aug. 22, Dr. Walter Simons, Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court, took up the development of nationalism, concluding with a reference to the present condition whereby large groups

This Is Not an Irrigation Project—Merely a Drive to End Mosquitoes



Ewing Galloway



Left—Greater New York Has Dug 600 Miles of Marshland Trenches. These Men Are Cutting a New Ditch. A New Set of Workmen Will Pour Oil on the Trenches Which Obliterates the Wiggletails. Upper Center (Left to Right)—P. M. Churchill, G. W. Hallett, D. C. Nickerson, W. O. Lincombe, H. S. Dowden, Edward Wright. Lower Center—Ditches to Drain Marshland. Right—A Department of Health Employee Applying Crude Oil in the Flushing District of Queens Borough.

'Mosquitoless New England' Planned by State Projects

Massachusetts has added its name to the growing list of states that have determined the song of the mosquito shall no more be heard in the land. With a growing realization that the mosquito is no respecter of town lines, county boundaries nor persons, but often commutes 50 miles or more, the Commonwealth has begun to coordinate local efforts into state-controlled mosquito extermination projects.

Cape Cod, taking advantage of the state's proffered cooperation, has raised \$207,362 by popular subscription, and incorporated itself into a large-scale Mosquito Control Project under the supervision of the Massachusetts Board of Reclamation.

Nearly 20 years ago New Jersey decided that the reduction of armed air forces should begin with these curious dipterans that buzz about people's business, and inspired by the United States Government's successful anti-mosquito campaign in Panama, has accomplished a great deal.

Profiting by the lessons New Jersey learned in its long-fought war, other states have taken up the work. New York some time ago appropriated \$100,000 and has dug more than 2,500,000 feet of ditches in the effort to get rid of the insects by draining the marshy areas where they breed. Columbus, O., has just launched a plan to rid the district of them by pouring oil into the 7000 catch-basins of the city and its suburbs, and parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, and many other states are engaged in a campaign of extermination.

Mosquitoes to Go
With "A Mosquitoless New England" as their goal, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine, as well as Massachusetts, are all at work, having resolved, as Hallett might have said had he lived along the marshy shores of Massachusetts Bay, "no longer to suffer the stings and arrows of the outrageous horde, but to take arms, spades and oil-cans against the pest and trouble and by cooperation end them."

New Haven and Providence have gone far toward getting rid of the mosquito recently, while Cranberry Island, Me., boasts that it has heard the lay of the last winged minstrel. In Massachusetts, the popular summer resort island of Nantucket recently proved to the satisfaction of an investigating committee that as the first mosquito control project conducted under the supervision of the State Reclamation Board, it had successfully removed from its midst the salt marsh mosquito that was a serious problem there.

A Cape Cod virtually free from mosquitoes by next season is the hope held out to all Cape Codders, be they natives, summer residents, vacationists or just week-end visitors, by Charles L. Gifford, of Compt. Mass., U. S. Representative from this district.

Mr. Gifford praised the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce for its successful drive to obtain \$200,000 to rid the Cape of them, a drive which this week went over the top by more than \$7000.

"Although the program is a three-year one in the matter of payment, more than 50 per cent of the money is in hand now," he said, "and it should be an easy matter to obtain enough money immediately, with these pledges as security, so that all the work can be done in time to prevent the invasion of mosquitoes next year." Not only will riddance of the mos-

quitoes add incalculably to the comfort and pleasure of those who live or visit on the Cape, but it will certainly, in many localities at least, bring about a big increase in real estate values, Mr. Gifford declared.

It was largely through the efforts of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, according to Mr. Gifford, that the Massachusetts Legislature last year passed legislation which was to prove the first big step forward in the solution of the problem; for not only did the Hyannis organization bring down to the Cape a joint committee of senators and representatives and give them droves and hordes of buzzing, biting, irrefutably convincing evidence of the need for relief, but it also sponsored the organization of the Massachusetts Mosquito Control Association, has been working tirelessly to make the state "anti-mosquito thinking."

The powers of the State Reclamation Board were considerably extended by the legislation adopted last year, so that it now has not only advisory powers, but also controls all expenditures on mosquito control projects. The act of the Legislature permits sections of the State to incorporate themselves as mosquito control districts, and when they have done so and accepted the supervision of the board, it grants them the power to impose a tax for the establishment of a permanent maintenance fund, provided a majority of the towns in the district shall first vote appropriations for the initial undertaking.

State-Wide Campaign
Barnstable County is the first to take advantage of this law, but the board is now making extensive surveys of the Lynn, Saugus and Revere marshes and the Charles River Valley, and other parts of the State are watching the developments in Barnstable County closely, so that, in the opinion of the board, a state-wide campaign to drive the mosquito from Massachusetts may soon be under way.

How it was done on Nantucket was explained by Edward Wright, chairman of the State Reclamation Board. Nantucket's 2000 acres of salt marsh were drained by the digging of more than 300,000 linear feet of ditches 10 inches wide and from 18 to 30 inches deep. Approximately \$17,000 has been spent under the board's direction, \$10,000 of which was raised in town meetings and the remainder subscribed by individuals.

Mr. Wright and the two other members of the State Reclamation Board, Gen. R. K. Hale, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works in Massachusetts, and L. B. Boston, secretary of the board, with entomologists and engineers, are in Hyannis today for a "council of war" with H. S. Dowden, of Sandwich; Oscar C. Nickerson, of Chatham, and G. W. Hallett, of Oyster

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NORTH CAROLINA WORKERS FIGHT THIRD WAGE CUT

Strike When Cotton Mills
at Bessemer City Can't
Pay Demands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BESSEMER CITY, N. C. — Employees of the two plants here of the American Cotton Mills, Inc., seek to justify their strike against a wage cut which they declare is the third since Christmas, by asserting that they cannot pay their grocery bills under the old scale, and that "it's better to perish at home than on the job."

The strike has advanced without violence, except for the driving out of Communist organizers.

"We do not intend to have anything to do with them," E. L. Gillespie, spokesman for the workers, said. Frank Goldberg, president of the company, said the mills "would just as well be idle," as there was no market for goods, saying that operations had been carried on at a loss. He said the owners had sought to carry on in an effort to help the people, but could not do so indefinitely.

Mr. Goldberg says the operatives demanded an increase in wages beyond the figure paid before the proposed cut. W. M. Creighton, chairman of the workers' committee, answers that they sought the scale in effect before last Christmas, and also that house rent be reduced from 50 cents a month per room to 25 cents.

J. R. Mason, city recorder, says many families are now being assisted by church congregations and by other community relief organizations.

"The truth is that the people can't live and pay their grocery bills under the old scale," Judge Mason said. "Grocers have carried them until they can't do so any longer without themselves going broke. Winter is coming. Schools will soon open. These people can't buy clothing and books for their children to go to school. The law says they must attend school. What are the people to do?"

BOLIVIAN TO RUN SALAMANCA
LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—Daniel Salamanca, Republican Party leader, has been chosen as the National Concentration candidate for President of Bolivia in the January election, it was announced Aug. 22 after several days of conferences between politicians of all the leading political organizations.

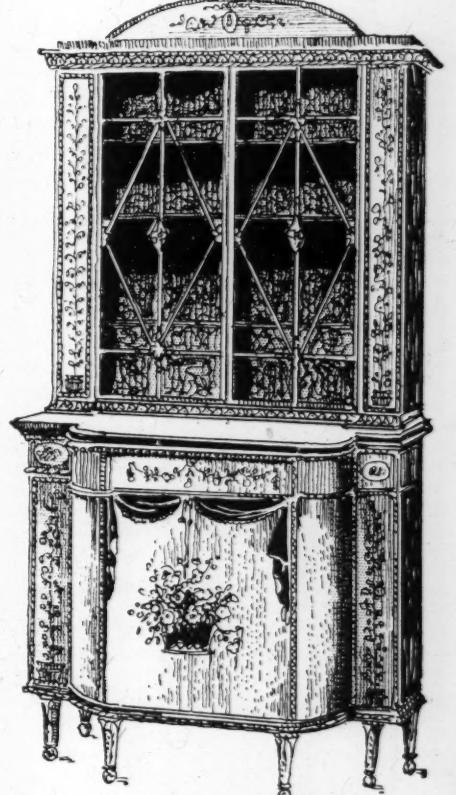
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94/3568 Walnut secretary, inlaid	870	485
56/16933 Walnut and gilt bookstand	300	150
187/4496 Black lacquer arm	380	160
94/3705 Maple armchair in chintz	217	165
94/3826 Walnut arm in tapestry	240	98
94/3530 Painted enamel table desk	475	175
35/49 Walnut armchair in red damask	200	160
120/903 Antique walnut arm in antique tapestry	900	450



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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Week's Program Trend

My Lord Hamlet Speaking

THEY spoke the speech trippingly on the tongue, nor mouthed it as many radio players might, and probably would; and they remembered that "the play's the thing" by which to hold the listener's interest so that he may not, by snatching the switch of the set, shuffle off its wavelenght and thus give the station pause. What the N. B. C. players have done with other Shakespearean dramas in WJZ's Sunday night hour with the Pard of Avon—and with Bacon, as you will report, but their production of "Hamlet" was a consummation deserving of a place high among the records of radio drama.

This was a Hamlet less melancholy than a Hamlet feeling too long repressed. Possibly because he realized to the full the difficulties of his task, William S. Rainey's Dane sounded unlike any we had ever heard. Without visual appeal, he must play to the ear and the imagination only. A long face and thoughtful step gave him no part of his paraphernalia. Voice alone was his tool, and with incisive intonation and inflection he must cut from the story page a Hamlet who would live along the air waves. The image was shown of all its traditional trappings. For once the Prince of Denmark lived and moved and had his tragic being against a background of pure space—no draperies, no terraces of little theater steps, not even a single suit of those modern clothes into which an attempt to pour the Prince was made not long ago. Into a microphone that was as blind as the loudspeakers which synchronized with it, Mr. Rainey projected a reading, vigorous yet sympathetic, vibrant with emotion yet never maudlin, and at all times designed to build up on the stage of radio drama—the listener's imagination—an image that actually lived for the moment, and lingered in the memory after.

"Men call me Marco. I am a wanderer and a teller of tales." You have heard that voice in "The Silver Platter" series, which we have later will receive a review of its own in this place. You have heard the voice, too, which related the continuity of the "Penrod" series. Here was the voice of a man, you probably thought, who could make the loudspeaker a scene of his own. And when he wished that we might hear that voice in some great role. And now the wish has been fulfilled. For both Marco and Penrod's commentator was William S. Rainey, and Mr. Rainey, allowing for the difference between the two media, was a Hamlet reader alongside the best we have seen and heard on the stage.

Some of his listeners may not have liked Mr. Rainey's Hamlet. They may say that there was an overlap of the scene with the scene of the sword in his scene with the sword. But the folks doing the best they knew how. They may say, too, that now and then, at the height of his enthusiasm, he talked too fast—or they might say, too slow. They may say that he cut some of his speeches to tatters as to length, that is, for instance, something like two dozen lines out of Hamlet's admonition to the players. But cuts in Shakespeare are essential when he is tailored to the abbreviated length of a radio performance. Nobody should object to that. Shakespeare would do as much for the stage as he did for the air, as much for the stage as he did for the air, as much for the stage as he did for the air.

More legitimate is the criticism that the mechanics of the production, in spots, were shaky. Unless you know the play well, or listened with it open on your lap, as we did, you would not have known at the time that it was Polonius whom Hamlet stabbed during his third act scene with the Queen. You would have known that the victim's identity, toward the end of the scene, in saying, "For this same lord, I do repent," Mr. Rainey inserted the name "Polonius" between "lord" and "I." This is the sort of detail which it is quite easy to overlook in the preparation of drama for the microphone. Immediate recognition of the player's identity in any situation is essential to the listener's understanding and complete enjoyment of the scene.

Mr. Rainey was supported by a cast which in most respects at least approached the quality of his work. Those who do not believe in ghosts, and who for that reason used to be a bit skeptical about the one that bothered the Dane, could accept the supernatural voice that came over the air as proof of the wraith's existence much more readily than we could accept the ethereal being who was supposed to walk the stage—even when James K. Hackett painted him with a weird spotlight.

Last Sunday night the "Hour with Shakespeare" presented "Macbeth." Tomorrow night—Aug. 24—the play will be "A Midsummer-Night's Dream." The series is well worth attention. Shakespeare has been done on the air before, of course—and in some cases, we remember, done to a burn. The WJZ series is far above the average.

To Dr. Lee De Forest, one of the fathers of radio-casting, listeners are indebted for a great boon. He has produced a device which cuts the advertising "blurb" out of the loudspeaker and hence out of the living room and out of the ears. All we have to do is to sit in that big chair across the room and hold a flashlight in our hand—poised ready for use instantaneously. The correct instant to use said flashlight is one full second before we suspect that the announcer is about to inform us that the great American Radiator Company's ever ready, sun-kissed Boston baked beans are the perfect food for the fastidious person who changes to a new gasoline every time he is told and goes to his dentist twice a year if he can spare the time from his radio.

Just at that witching moment, we push the flashlight switch and aim

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago," and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "NBC," "NBC Chicago," and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. "WJZ," "WJZ Chicago," and "WJZ Pacific" are networks of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company. "WJZ," "WJZ Chicago," and "WJZ Pacific" are networks of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company. "WJZ," "WJZ Chicago," and "WJZ Pacific" are networks of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company.

FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 23

Orchestra
Harry Tucker's Hotel Barclay Concert Orchestra. Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF-T). Ludwig Laurier, director. 6:05.
Symphony Interlude (CBS-T). 8.
Laurier's string ensemble. 11.
Symphony Hour (Standard-NBC Pacific). 11:30.
Ensemble. 11:45.
Ensemble. 11:45.

Local and Instrumental
WJZ. Radio-Kelch-Orpheum. WEAF Chain. Marie Logan, soprano. Jay Velle, tenor; orchestra; male quartet. 7:45.
Tip Top Club (Ward-CBS). Brad Browne and Al Lively. orchestra; quartet; soloists. 8:30.
Mardi Gras (CBS-T). Freddie Rich's orchestra. Grenadiers; girls' trio; soloists. 8:30.

Jack Frost's Melody Moments (National Sugar-WEAF Chain). String quartet plays "The Song of the Lark" and "The Song of the Lark." 10:30.
Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra; soloists (RCA-WEAF Chain). Program ambitiously attempts to "review all types of compositions." Includes instrumental and vocal ensembles, heard on the air. 10:30.

Vocal Ensembles
Mid-Week Federation Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet and soloists singing hymns and songs dealing with peace. 7:45.
Pacific National Singers (NBC-KOA, KFI, KGO). Emil Polak's own arrangements of famous solos for his double quartet. 10:30.
Junior Baseball Championship. First game of American League's national tournament (WJZ Chain). Described by Graham McNamee. 4:30.

Recitals
"Dandies of Yesterday" (WEAF Chain). Male vocalists sing "The Sun Shines Bright," "Nellie," and other songs of similar vintage. 6:05.
Phil Cook Quaker (WJZ-T). 7:30.
Melody Musketiers (CBS-T). Male trio. 8:15.
Nocturne (CBS-T). Esther Leaf at the organ. 10:30 a. m.
Piano Paintings (NBC-KOA, KGW, KXQ, KGO). Emil Polak's own arrangements of famous solos for his double quartet. 10:30.

Characteristic Music
Old Fashioned Dance Band (WJZ Chain). 7:30.
Romany Patteran (CBS-T). Emory Deutsch and his gypsy orchestra. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music
Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS-T). 8:30.
"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich-WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:15.
"The End of the Road" (Goodrich-WEAF Chain). 7:30. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.
Incident in History of Schenectady (Niagara-Rochester-WEAF Chain). 10:30.
"Bergan's Bowl" (WOR). Basil Ruysdael's Indian sketches are of double interest in view of actual happenings of a similar nature in India now. George Shackley's musical settings make them doubly worth while. 8:30.
Bert Harle. American Radiator (WEAF Chain). Famous western writer walks and talks. Arco program. 9:30.
Detective Story (Street and Smith-CBS). 9:30.
"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). And now it's harvest time in Goshen Center. 9:30.

Talks
"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDS). 8:45.
Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls-WJZ). NBC Chicago. 10:45.
"Kathleen Edits the News" (Straus-CBS). 8:30.
National Radio Forum, from Washington (CBS). 10:30.
Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS-T). 11:15.

Rhythmic Music
Dancing by the Sea (CBS-T). Everything but the sea breezes from Atlantic City. 5.
Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees (Standard Brand-WEAF-T). The last concert on his summer tour—heard from Canton, O. this time. 8.
Willard Robinson and His Deep River Orchestra (General Foods-WJZ-T). 9:30.
Willard Robinson and His Deep River Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 9:30.
Rhythm Ramblers (CBS-T). Nat Brust-Ed's orchestra. 11.
Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS-T). 11:30.
Don Higley's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30.
Paul Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS-T). 12.

Radio-Phonograph Midget
Another innovation in radio sets comes out of the West in the form of a diminutive radio-phonograph combination. Turning to new worlds to conquer after successfully introducing the mantle set, so called because it is built along the lines of a mantle clock and in not much greater size, certain Los Angeles manufacturers are now turning their efforts to the production of small, low-priced combinations.

One plant is getting out its mantle model with a phonograph turntable in the top, making a complete, self-contained combination that retails at less than \$100. While not a thing of beauty, it has compactness and portability. Western dealers predict a craze for it rivaling that for the Pacific Coast and then swept eastward into popularity.

TWO GIRLS—TWO PIANOS—AN ORGAN



SYBIL JANE MOORE (Left) and ELFRIDA at Their Two Pianos

FIRST COURT HELD IN MASSACHUSETTS ON AUG. 23, 1630

(Continued from Page 1)

England. The remainder of the 18 assistants have not come to the Plantation, having been assigned to promote the company's interests at home.

Bradstreet Keeps Record
Secretary Bradstreet commenced his record as follows: "The first Court of Assistants, holden at Charlton, August 23th, Anno Dm 1630."

The record of the 19 Court of Assistants and 13 General Courts held in England are in his possession, in the handwriting of his predecessors; and he promises more complete and legible reports than those heretofore made, believing that the "Colony Record" will need to be consulted frequently in connection with the Company's future relations to the King and Parliament.

The first item of business concerned the maintenance of the Company's ministers. The Rev. George Phillips and the Rev. John Wilson, who arrived in June with the Arbella group. The record tells the story in these words:

"It was poulded howe the ministers should be mayntayned. Mr. Wilson & Mr. Phillips only poulded it was ordered, that houses should be built for them with convenient speede, at the publique charge. Sir Rich: Saltonstall undertooke to see it done at his plantacon for Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Govrn, at the other plantacon, for Mr. Wilson."

Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Phillips have for some weeks been recognized as leaders of the group that is planting two miles up the Charles River and that has signed a covenant for a church there. The "other plantacon," at which the Governor will provide a house for Mr. Wilson, is Charlestown.

"It was poulded what should be their psent mayntenance. Ordered, that Mr. Phillips should have allowed him 3 hogheads of meale, 1 hoghead of buske, 4 bushells of Indian corne, 1 hoghead of oatmeale, halfe an hoghead of salt fish; for apparell and other pvisions, XX 1, or else to have X 1 given him in money p ann., to make his owne pvisions if hee chuse it the rather, the yeare to begin, the first of September nexte."

Mr. Wilson Provided For
"Ordered, that Mr. Wilson should have XX 1 p ann. till his wife come over; his yeare to begin the 10th of July last. All this to be at the comon charge, those of Mattapan and Salem exempted."

Mr. Wilson has been the spiritual leader at this settlement since the arrival from Salem, hence "his yeare" is to be reckoned from July 10. The Saltonstall settlement and church will begin to function in a week or 10 days; hence Mr. Phillips's year will be reckoned from Sept. 1.

Salem and Mattapan are exempted from contributing to the maintenance of these clergymen "at the comon charge," for the reason that those plantations have already made agreements for the care of their ministers. The Rev. Samuel Skelton and the Rev. Francis Higginson of Salem signed contracts before leaving England; and the Rev. Warham and the Rev. John Maverick of Mattapan are being maintained by the "west country people" and those from Dorchester, Eng., who arrived May 30 on the Mary and John.

Mr. Gager's maintenance. Ordered, that hee should have a house builded him against the nexte springe; is to have a cowe given him, & XX 1 in money for this yeare, to begin the 20th of June, 1630, and after XXX 1 p ann. All this to be at the comon charge." Dr. William Gager of Suffolk County, England, is the Company's chirurgeon. He came with the Arbella group, without family but with one servant. His service began soon after the landing at Salem on June 14.

don. His wife, Katherine, has signed the local church covenant, the thirty-second person so to do. Mr. Pen will be kept busy as messenger to the Governor and as general summoner and server of process for the Court. The Rev. John Wilson, who arrived at 8 o'clock.

It was poulded, whither there should not be a Court helde evy Tuesday in evy moneth, & a Genall Court the last Wednesday in evy tearme." Secretary Bradstreet has not recorded what action was taken on this matter. There was some little argument, and he believes he is vested with sufficient authority, but does not keenly anticipate using the forceful methods that may be necessary in apprehending the "Lord of Misrule" at Merry-Mount, in view of the experience of Capt. Myles Standish at Plymouth two years ago and the difficulties then encountered in shipping Thomas Morton back to England.

"It was ordered, that carpenters, joyners, bricklayers, sawyers, & thatchers shall not take above 2s a day, nor any man shall give more under paine of XXs to taker & giver; & that sawers shall not take above 4s 6d ye hundred for boards, at 6 score to the hundred, if they have their wood felled & squared for them, & not above 5s 6d if they fell & square the wood themselves." Some of our contemporaries have been so anxious to have their cabins completed speedily, that they have been paying carpenters and thatchers exorbitant wages. As a result, others, with less money in hand, have been unable to obtain necessary assistance in their building operations. This situation was brought to the attention of the magistrats, and they have today established a uniform wage for skilled artisans, and promise further action if that be necessary to establish equal opportunity for all who desire to employ labor.

"It was ordered, that the Govnr & Deputy Govnr, for the tyme being, shall always be justices of ye peace; and that Sir Rich: Saltonstall, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Endicott, & Mr. Ludlowe shalbe justices of ye peace for the psent tyme, in all things to have like power that justices of the peace hath in England for reformacon of abuses; and punishing of offenders; and that any justice of ye peace may imprison an offender, but not inflict any corporal punishment without the psence & consent of some one of the Assistants."

"It was ordered, that noe pson shall use or take away any boate or canoe without leave from the owner thereof, in paine of fyne & imprisonment, at the discrecion of the Court."

"Memorand.—To estimate, the nexte Court day, the charges yt Mr. Govrn hath bene at in entertaining severall publique psons since his landing in Newe England."

Adjourned till Tuesday, Sept. 7, "att 8 of the clocke."

RYAN PLANE PLANT SOLD TO ST. LOUISIAN
ST. LOUIS, MO. (P)—The plant of the Ryan Aircraft Corporation, makers of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's famous Spirit of St. Louis, which was closed Aug. 1 because of business depression, has been purchased by Phil de C. Ball, aviation enthusiast and owner of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club. It was announced Aug. 22.

Mr. Ball bought the property from the Detroit Aircraft Corporation, in which he is a stockholder. It includes the building and machinery, but does not involve the manufacturing rights for Ryan planes, which will be manufactured in Detroit.

CHIEF complaint about radio programs in general these days is the lack of variety. Trios, small orchestras, quartets, vocal and instrumental soloists, short dramatic sketches and current events are the usual fare. Yet the progressive radio-caster has not utilized all the possibilities of instrumental variety.

We have just returned from a studio where we heard two young ladies playing two pianos. They have been at this new form about 10 weeks and the possibilities even at this early stage are most apparent. They are now on station WJZ at 7:15 o'clock, just following Amos 'n' Andy. And the progressive radio-caster would do well to listen to them for their present limited output.

The only other two girl pianists we have heard about are the "Lady Bugs" who play on a network originating in New York. But even more outstanding about these two young ladies here in Boston is the fact that so far as we know, they are the originators of that most colorful, although even less known musical grouping, piano and pipe organ.

For several years Elfrieda Orth has been playing the organ in theaters. An alternate organist, Sybil Jane Morse, was engaged about three years ago at her theater. Most theater organists cannot play much at the piano. But Miss Orth soon found that Miss Morse was an accomplished pianist as well as organist. And this made possible an experiment that both had often dreamed of: piano and organ.

Both are spontaneous girls who

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Frederica M. Higbee, Detroit, Mich. Henry I. Spring, Long Beach, Calif. Annette Schreier, Ferguson, Mo. Edith S. Foster, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Lillian E. Vanderbloom, South Bend, Ind.

Miss Pearl Regal, Portland, Ore. Thomas Anderson, Southsea, England. Elizabeth Anderson, Southsea, England. Miss R. Z. R. La Fayette, Philadelphia. Lollie P. Callis, Greenville, N. H. Mrs. Hattie J. Williams, Pontiac, Ill. Adelle La Jeunesse, La Fayette, Ind. Mrs. C. Ruth Decker, San Diego, Calif. Fred W. Decker, San Diego, Calif. Miss Ruth M. Gannett, Scarsdale, N. Y. Mrs. H. D. Whitcomb, Scarsdale, N. Y. Miss R. M. Logeman, Chicago, Ill. Walter P. Punt, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Walter Punt, St. Louis, Mo. Doris Mae Punt, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Mary E. Nilsson, Pontiac, Ill. Mrs. Eva F. Williams, Washington, D. C. Miss Elizabeth Williams, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Nancy E. Richmond, St. Louis, Mo. Miss Rosa Z. Katz, New York City. Mrs. Leon S. Breidenbach, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Ruth A. Breidenbach, Philadelphia, Pa. Leon S. Breidenbach, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Hope S. Whitford, Winthrop, Mass. Miss Grace B. Teller, Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. Mabel B. Brown, Tucson, Ariz. Mrs. Edna J. Sturges, Pittman, N. C. Miss Ruth M. Newcomb, Greenville, N. C. Miss Julia Cogswell, White Plains, N. Y. Miss Laila Henderson Meeks, Kansas City, Mo. Miss Blanche E. Nye, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Emma F. Bristol, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Tillie Barnett, London, Ont., Can. Miss Clota Salter, Toronto, Ont., Can. Mrs. Louise C. Ewing, Greeley, Colo. Miss E. Elise Hyde, Attleboro, Mass. Mrs. Cora M. Babcock, Seattle, Wash. Miss Edna E. Babcock, Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Angeline Ritenour, North Platte, Neb. Miss Eve Crain, Cleveland, O. George E. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Edna M. Blake, Santa Barbara, Calif. Mrs. Lily B. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Katherine Rhodes, Donora, Pa. Charlotte Clayton, Vancouver, B. C., Can. Mrs. Louise Austin, New York City. Miss Mary Almeda Pierce, Chicago, Ill. Myrtle H. Rice, Detroit, Mich. Dudley A. Wood, Somerville, Mass. Carrie Louise Atwood, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Denny and family, Pittsburg, Kan. Madeline E. Turner, Painesville, O. Dorothy Mae Hoff, Sioux City, Ia. Lenore A. Cunningham, Canton, Mass. Millicent O'Rourke, New Orleans, La. Lenora Budov, New Orleans, La. Mrs. Beatrice Lewis, Fullerton, N. Y. Marjory Jane Sturtevant, Albion, Mich. Catherine Sturtevant, Albion, Mich. Helen C. Thain, Chicago, Ill.

SHOPS CLOSED AS PROTEST
JERUSALEM (P)—Most Arab shops were closed here Aug. 23 in protest against continuance of the British mandate in Palestine. All was quiet.

World Air Notes

The Prince Goes A-Flying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

insure to the employer that he will get a highly qualified man.

The blue pillar boxes which have been placed on several sites in London exclusively for air mail have become so popular that the scheme is to be extended. Newcastle has now been placed on the air mail list and enjoys this distinction with Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham, which are linked up with London by daily services.

News from Tanganyika shows that there are now seven landing grounds licensed as civil airfields. There are also six landing grounds prepared at other places, though these are not yet licensed.

The air race for the Little Entente states—Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia and Poland—is being arranged this year by the Polish Air Club and will start from Warsaw on Aug. 24.

The municipal council of The Hague has decided to lay out an airfield near Delft in cooperation with the town of Rotterdam. The Waalhaven airfield which has hitherto served Rotterdam will be discontinued.

Five More Years of Amos 'n' Andy

So confident are the sponsors of Amos 'n' Andy of their continued popularity, that they have signed the blackface pair for a new five-year contract calling for a sliding scale increase every six months over the \$100,000 a year now paid them. It was exactly a year ago Aug. 19 that Charles J. Correll and Freeman Gosden were graduated from WMAQ, Chicago, to the national network.

A public facilities bill is now before Parliament, the object of which is to give us an hour of the compulsory acquisition of land by local authorities for airfields. The same bill also provides for the relief of unemployment, so that the two aims should work in together.

An employment bureau has been formed by the air pilots and air navigators of the British Empire to help employers and pilots to get quickly into touch with each other. It will not only help pilots to get work but will

The civil aviation section of the London Chamber of Commerce is backing up Sir Alan Cobham's efforts in urging municipal authorities to provide airports. At present there are only six of these, namely, Blackpool, Hull, Nottingham, Manchester, Bristol and Ipswich.

It is probable that Hull in due course will be a port for air traffic to the Continent. Whether such a service will be by amphibians, seaplanes or flying boats has not yet been decided. Such a service would be independent of Imperial Airways.

The progressive radio-caster would do well to listen to them for their present limited output.

The only other two girl pianists we have heard about are the "Lady Bugs" who play on a network originating in New York. But even more outstanding about these two young ladies here in Boston is the fact that so far as we know, they are the originators of that most colorful, although even less known musical grouping, piano and pipe organ.

For several years Elfrieda Orth has been playing the organ in theaters. An alternate organist, Sybil Jane Morse, was engaged about three years ago at her theater. Most theater organists cannot play much at the piano. But Miss Orth soon found that Miss Morse was an accomplished pianist as well as organist. And this made possible an experiment that both had often dreamed of: piano and organ.

Both are spontaneous girls who

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Frederica M. Higbee, Detroit, Mich. Henry I. Spring, Long Beach, Calif. Annette Schreier, Ferguson, Mo. Edith S. Foster, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Lillian E. Vanderbloom, South Bend, Ind.

Miss Pearl Regal, Portland, Ore. Thomas Anderson, Southsea, England. Elizabeth Anderson, Southsea, England. Miss R. Z. R. La Fayette, Philadelphia. Lollie P. Callis, Greenville, N. H. Mrs. Hattie J. Williams, Pontiac, Ill. Adelle La Jeunesse, La Fayette, Ind. Mrs. C. Ruth Decker, San Diego, Calif. Fred W. Decker, San Diego, Calif. Miss Ruth M. Gannett, Scarsdale, N. Y. Mrs. H. D. Whitcomb, Scarsdale, N. Y. Miss R. M. Logeman, Chicago, Ill. Walter P. Punt, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Walter Punt, St. Louis, Mo. Doris Mae Punt, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Mary E. Nilsson, Pontiac, Ill. Mrs. Eva F. Williams, Washington, D. C. Miss Elizabeth Williams, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Nancy E. Richmond, St. Louis, Mo. Miss Rosa Z. Katz, New York City. Mrs. Leon S. Breidenbach, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Ruth A. Breidenbach, Philadelphia, Pa. Leon S. Breidenbach, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Hope S. Whitford, Winthrop, Mass. Miss Grace B. Teller, Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. Mabel B. Brown, Tucson, Ariz. Mrs. Edna J. Sturges, Pittman, N. C. Miss Ruth M. Newcomb, Greenville, N. C. Miss Julia Cogswell, White Plains, N. Y. Miss Laila Henderson Meeks, Kansas City, Mo. Miss Blanche E. Nye, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Emma F. Bristol, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Tillie Barnett, London, Ont., Can. Miss Clota Salter, Toronto, Ont., Can. Mrs. Louise C. Ewing, Greeley, Colo. Miss E. Elise Hyde, Attleboro, Mass. Mrs. Cora M. Babcock, Seattle, Wash. Miss Edna E. Babcock, Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Angeline Ritenour, North Platte, Neb. Miss Eve Crain, Cleveland, O. George E. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Edna M. Blake, Santa Barbara, Calif. Mrs. Lily B. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Katherine Rhodes, Donora, Pa. Charlotte Clayton, Vancouver, B. C., Can. Mrs. Louise Austin, New York City. Miss Mary Almeda Pierce, Chicago, Ill. Myrtle H. Rice, Detroit, Mich. Dudley A. Wood, Somerville, Mass. Carrie Louise Atwood, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Denny and family, Pittsburg, Kan. Madeline E. Turner, Painesville, O. Dorothy Mae Hoff, Sioux City, Ia. Lenore A. Cunningham, Canton, Mass. Millicent O'Rourke, New Orleans, La. Lenora Budov, New Orleans, La. Mrs. Beatrice Lewis, Fullerton, N. Y. Marjory Jane Sturtevant, Albion, Mich. Catherine Sturtevant, Albion, Mich. Helen C. Thain, Chicago, Ill.

STOPS CLOSED AS PROTEST

JERUSALEM (P)—Most Arab shops were closed here Aug. 23 in protest against continuance of the British mandate in Palestine. All was quiet.

Three Airplane Possibilities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

quickly if not a trifle quicker, than an ordinary light airplane. It would seem to have a future for the private owner who is not in the vicinity of an airfield.

The pterodactyl or tailless airplane, with its laid-back wings, is more like a bird in its flight than any other airplane yet seen in England. It swoops about like a great moth and like the two other machines cannot be stalled, has a quick get-away and very little landing run. There were many who watched these machines in flight, especially the autogiro and pterodactyl, who asked themselves whether one of these might not be the airplane of the future for the private owner.

The autogiro is gradually becoming better known as it has often demonstrated its safe landing abilities. No other airplane, so far, can compete with it in this particular as it can land with a forward run of only a yard or two. It has a respectable speed of about 100 miles an hour and a take-off at least as

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Yea-Saying Author

The Spanish Virgin and Other Stories, by V. S. Pritchett. London: Benn. 7s. 6d.

IN THESE days, when the freshness and wonder of life are so frequently obscured by moods of cynical depression, it is delightful to meet a writer so joyous-hearted as Mr. Pritchett. He is a novelist with a hearty appetite that welcomes with glee the night's feast of life. And what is more, he can describe that feast with such gusto and vividness that the listener feels an unappeasable hunger come upon him.

The fundamental quality of character is the first thing which strikes the critic in assessing Mr. Pritchett's work; and it is important since it is the prime necessity of a good storyteller. No matter what faults of style or construction may be found in these tales, they can be accepted as part of an artist who is already valuable, and who is likely to become one of first-rate achievement. This is only Mr. Pritchett's third book, and one expects to find signs of immaturity—those overtones, hurries and worries due to lack of artistic experience. These things are in the book; but it also contains something which is unusual so early in a writer's career; and that thing is the distinct mark of a personality. There it stands, honest, eager, and to one reader at least, profoundly attractive.

It is a highly strung personality, expressing itself unmistakably in a prose style equally as original and alert. It is, indeed, a little over-emphatic through its medium, as though on occasion it does not trust the vehicle of words to carry its energy across to the reader. In consequence we find a little too violent use of image, a straining for metaphor. Here is an example: "People ran out of bars where electric pianos were jangling. There was the mewing of a solitary bugle that cut higher and higher as though the sky were glass and the bugle a knife scoring it cruelly."

The passage italicized makes one feel, by its sharpness, that the author's apprehension of the outside world is overburdened, and that if he allows this fidgetiness to become a habit, it will interfere with his self-development. Such a personality, so quickly and intensely receptive, needs calm, and equanimity, and a large field of purely mental contemplation in which to wander.

These faults, however, are the excesses of a virtue which fills this writer's work with abounding life. It gives him his passionate zest for the full flavor of his environment, and urges him to explore fully the dramatic possibilities of the human beings who move so picturesquely in his world. What a bright, glittering world it is! One's eyes almost ache with the intensity.

"The day was blue and still hot. It was the same dense blueness of yesterday and today and forever; the sky a dome of ceramic. One walked listlessly through the white-walled streets. The whiteness of the houses was the rough whiteness of an Arab's robes; the barred windows were impassive, spectacled eyes, the houses had the remote gravity of an Arab's face. There were at once an Arab sweetness, a Christian roughness, a

gypsy fatalism in the air. In the Plaza, into which mother and daughter walked, the fronds of the palm-trees gleamed like bunches of grotesque metals. Men lay asleep against the shaded walls, waiters snored in the empty cafes; cab drivers slept under the striped awnings of their cabs."

That is a picture of Seville; but we find the same hardness of outline when the author is describing dingy lodgings in an English provincial town, or the Atlantic Ocean rolling its huge body against the misty shores of western Ireland. Such firm



V. S. PRITCHETT

A 'Cartoon History'

Abraham Lincoln: A Cartoon History, by Albert Shaw. Vol. I, His Path to the Presidency; Vol. II, The Year of His Election. New York: The Review of Reviews. \$8.

MR. SHAW, in a passage which is representative of his general style, tells us that "Abraham Lincoln attained the Presidency through two processes. The second of these was the sequel of the first, with a totally different time scale. The first was slow, like the growth of a tree that has survived the buffeting of storms and the heat and cold of changing seasons. The second was swift, like a horse-race or a football game. There are those who like to think of him as a mystical character, a superman without the usual background of recognized growth, suddenly lifted from obscurity to the highest place by unseen powers guarding the fate of America. But hero-worshippers who prefer a Lincoln thus enshrouded are not careful students of available information. Our Presidents have as a rule made their way through years of gradual advancement. Abraham Lincoln was no exception."

This idea of a "double process" in Lincoln's life has been developed by Mr. Shaw, so far, through two volumes, which he promises are to be followed by yet others. The first of these two carries the reader up to March of 1860, when Lincoln began his presidential campaign with his

speaking venture in New York and his tour of New England. The second deals with the year from these events to the inauguration, in 1861. It will be seen that at least one more volume is necessary for the completion of the story, a volume which would tell of the years in the White House.

There is little, if anything, new in the written material of these volumes. It is the cartoons which give this work its unique value and make it worth recommending to a public already somewhat bewildered, if not actually sated, by the steadily increasing quantity of Lincolniana.

Probably never before has so complete a collection of caricatures relating to the life of one man been assembled as are here between the pages of these two volumes. Mr. Shaw's own brochure (to which he makes passing reference in his preface), is the nearest previous approach in Lincoln's case.

The study now made possible of the development of the cartoon from the rude caricatures of the early days, through the work of men like Volk, Doyle, Tenniel and Condé Nast, to the types with which we are all familiar is one of the most interesting features of the work.

Certainly Mr. Shaw has rendered students of American history a valuable service by making available so many long-buried caricatures, which often tell far more about actual currents of popular feeling and opinion than learned dissertations could ever do. The promised volumes which are to complete the story are certain to be awaited with something more than mere curiosity. F. H. A.



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objectiveness reminds one of the art of Laura Knight. It is admirable; but when it is applied to the portrayal of human beings it tends to show us their appearance rather than their inner selves.

It would not be fair to Mr. Pritchett, however, to leave the impression that he presents in these stories only the exterior of the delightful people whom he creates. They are indeed living folk, full of humor and beauty and spiritual color; and they take their troubles with a bravery and gaiety that make one realize afresh the beauty of courage and fortitude so unpretentiously displayed. Yes, it does one good to enter Mr. Pritchett's world.

RICHARD CHURCH

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Place aux Dames

WE HOPE the feminine touch never will be removed from the publishing business. We are not thinking of the gentle, refining influence of women, though you may be sure we value that too. We are thinking of the ardor of their expression, the underscorings they scatter through their letters, the exclamation points they use when they are reduced to writing on the typewriter. So far as this charming quality is concerned, Georgian women do not differ from their Victorian and Edwardian ancestors. A letter from John Macrae of Dutton, as we have remarked before, is forceful, logical, persuasive; but it is not swept by breezes, as are those of Miss Paul Cooper of Doubleday Doran and of Miss Selma Robinson of the Literary Guild.

Unfortunately these ladies sometimes place us in a dilemma. Miss Cooper writes of V. Sackville-West's "gleaming, satirical roman de moeurs, 'The Edwardians,'" but begs us not to release our review before Sept. 5, the date of publication. Miss Robinson, announcing "The Edwardians" as the Literary Guild's September choice, marks her copy, "For release August 23-24 please!"

We are anxious to please. This is not a review; but if we printed all of Miss Robinson's announcement, there wouldn't be much left to say in a review. Opinion is disagreed with Miss Robinson, which wouldn't seem courteous. Suppose we reveal just that the story is at least partly that of Chevreton, which represents Knole Park, the home of the Sackvilles for 500 years; and that it depicts the struggle of the young Duke Sebastian to free himself from the shackles of tradition. "No character in this book is wholly fictitious," The Edwardians is a study of a passing generation. It also has some of the qualities of a backstairs thriller, told from the front. We hope this will not be taken as a review.

If you don't like New England weather, said Mark Twain, wait a minute. If you don't like a period, wait a generation. Opinion will change. "The Edwardians" is a satire on the era that succeeded that of Victoria. It arrives as the pendulum of favor is swinging back toward the Victorians. Derision of the Victorians had been carried so far that there had to be a correction. I present it is somewhat tentative, a little apologetic. But we are getting far enough away from that age now to view it dispassionately. We discover that in spite of its absurdities it had its points.

Morro announces a book that seems likely to give impetus to the swing back. This is "The Earnest Victorians," by Esme Wingfield-Stratford. The publishers tell us that the author "regards the Victorian Age, defined by the four or five decades of the nineteenth century, as rivaling the Elizabethan for sheer brilliancy of achievement." That sounds promising.

Norton goes back to the Edwardian age to dig up an early novel, "Maurice Guest," by Henry Handel Richardson, author of the Richard Mahony trilogy. It is not the first time an early novel has been carried to the bookshops on the wave of a later success. Yet in spite of experience, it is doubtful if those who have read the story of the Mahonys will be able to resist giving "Maurice Guest," first published in 1908, a hearing. It is a tale of musical Leipzig, and it has been compared with the work of Balzac, Dostoevsky, Samuel Butler, Conrad, Roman Rolland, George Moore, and Somerset Maugham. Make what you can of that.

Prices continue to hold the interest of publishers as well as readers. The newest merchandising scheme is that of Holt, who publishes this week a "guaranteed" novel, "Reveries of Daphne Muir's 'Pied Piper' who feel that it is not worth what they pay for it (the price is \$2.50) may return the book to the publishers and receive their money back in full." What could be fairer?

Harcourt Brace, offering a fourth revised edition of "Modern American Poetry," have not ventured to mark it under \$3.50; but they point out that the number of poems contained

in it has advanced from 480 to 730, and the number of poets represented from 133 to 153.

Another merchandising stunt is that of Brentano, who now provides a bookshop on the pier when liners depart. This is to assist those who go to the pier to see friends off, "only to remember with chagrin that they have brought or sent no steamer present." Thanks to Brentano, these perturbed ones may have the bon voyage book box packed and delivered aboard at a moment's notice.

We seldom can speak of inexpensive books without reverting sooner or later to one of those old-established "libraries" which have supplied so many of us with copies of those books we had always meant to read. The Modern Library announces a list of fall additions which includes Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," George Bernard Shaw's "Fortitude," Young's "The Medici," Arnold Bennett's "The Old Wives' Tale" and Fielding's "Tom

something of the formal, static quality of symbols. Henry, the homely artist, is the man who experiences the world by the senses; George, the virtuous engineer, is a practical man of action, the fair-minded moralist; Richard, the shivering mystic, condemns the senses and attempts to play free of the mechanism of the mortalist into untrammelled air.

This symbolism is well subdued in all the characters; within their formality they are all glowing, alive. But it is undoubtedly this symbolism which, while it gives enduring form to Mr. Fraser's wisdom, is his aesthetic limitation. And one of the purest streams of the Meridithian Comic Spirit becomes adulterated with a staining drop of melodrama. The tragic Atlantic flight with which the story ends is a mere literary device. Rose Anstey and her world do not "live on" after we have closed the book. It is a passionate sermon in a formal Arden, delivered by a poet: a desire, an invocation.

Miss Mole is a poor, shrewd, wise, and fearless spinster, well past her first youth, bravely battling with unhappy memory and determined to make the most of "the little things of life." She is, however, skilled in intrigue and irony. Her philosophy is not resignedly to get used to vicissitudes but to use them. She becomes a housekeeper to a Nonconformist minister, a widower, in an English provincial town, and quickly finds herself at odds with his pompous, exuberant, and narrow character and with the prim members of his congregation. The story is concerned entirely with the storms in the domestic teacup, of the "little things of life," the tediousness of a formal Arden, delivered by a poet: a desire, an invocation.

People who are finished have never, essentially, been. Hence the false peace we complain of in certain happy endings; or the false sorrow we are made to feel in an unhappy one. For each beginning predestines its own inevitable right conclusion; it is sentimentality, under subtle disguises, that diverts the trend. Both these distinguished novelists have diverted the spirit of their books in this fashion, though for Mr. Fraser sentimentality is the wrong word. "Miss Mole" should surely have ended in the tragic-comic key in which it began. Miss Mole should have continued being Miss Mole; and Rose Anstey ought, at the expense of formality, to have avoided swift melodramatic tragedy.

To take Mr. Fraser first, He is a static and not a dynamic novelist. His qualities are profundity of thought and emotion, ripeness and wisdom, the rich fruits of a talent which delights in beauty. He is in many ways something of a more lucid Meredith. His comedy is less sparkling but one feels one's whole being is enriched and enlivened by a wise amusement, utterly without cruelty. It is something which seems to spring out of the earth into the soles of one's feet and to fill one with delight. This is not the surface-smiling of skin-deep sophistication.

Rose Anstey, the beautiful, clear-sighted, and passionately natural young girl of the story is the embodiment and goddess of Mr. Fraser's enchantment. Sometimes, after the admirable opening chapters of the book, in which she is seen dragging her more earthly mother through the hot streets of London suburb to the house she desires, achieving by a sheer coup d'état her determination to live in it and blending her life with the lives of the three middle-aged bachelors and their housekeeper who dwell there—sometimes, when the author's imagination is elaborating the effect of her presence on the household, Rose becomes a little incredible, a poet's idealization. The three brothers also take on

Burroughs' Religious Sense

The Religion of John Burroughs, by Clifford Davidson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.25.

THIS little volume will be welcomed by lovers of Burroughs, because it sets forth directly and concisely the naturalist's views regarding religion and worship. So thoroughly documented by quotations is it that, from its perusal, one may gain an accurate idea of Burroughs' views about Deity, the universe, and man's relation to the universe.

At an early age Burroughs broke with orthodox Christianity. The heated and prolonged arguments between his father and a neighbor—each an ardent professor of a Christian creed—to which he listened as a boy in the kitchen of the old farmhouse quite weaned him, and he became an ardent disciple of Emerson. So completely did he imbibe the philosophy of the New England seer that when, at 20, an article from his pen appeared anonymously in the "Atlantic," it was immediately attributed to Emerson.

This discipline continued until, in the early 'sixties, he fell under the spell of Walt Whitman, and his first published volume dealt with the personality and teachings of the "Good Gray Poet." From that time Whitman became his hero, and he thoroughly absorbed Walt's outlook upon life, the universe and its significance. This influence continued to dominate his thought until many years later, when he fell under the spell of the Bergsonian philosophy. He attended the course of lectures delivered by the French philosopher at Columbia University, and a new impetus and direction were given to his views of life. "Elan vital" more nearly satisfied his concept of Deity, for he saw the divine energy permeating all nature.

Burroughs was a thorough pantheist who felt himself always in the presence of God, but his God was nature manifested in the material universe. His pantheism found expression thus: "Everything is of God and for God and of God. . . . You and I are a part of God in a literal sense." That Burroughs had a deep religious sense, there can be no doubt. That his views were wholly at variance with the canons of Christianity is equally certain. He conceived of God as "something indefinable, something far more deeply interlarded, something native and kindred" that called him. He felt himself at one with this

divine energy and constantly in its presence. Matter was the instrument which nature used for its expression. He was unable to conceive of the continuity of individual existence, but believed that the elements which constituted his individuality would persist and would return again to their divine source.

Burroughs was wholly unable to accept the miraculous. He characterized it as "the miraculous which taints men's minds." To him the only law was the law of the material universe, and he was wholly unable to conceive of a higher law which might produce a miracle.

The poem "Waiting," written in his youth, while he was still seeking his course of life, many have interpreted as indicative of a deep-seated faith, an interpretation which he afterward denied.

Burroughs' attitude toward theology is indicated in a single quotation: "Theology passes; religion as a sentiment, as a feeling of awe and reverence in the presence of the vastness and the mystery of the universe remains." That his religion did not sustain and cheer him in the evening of life is quite certain. "I wish there was something to light up the grave for me, but there is not," he wrote. He had missed the sustaining vision which characterizes a spiritualized consciousness. His great contribution, one that will live long, is summarized by the author thus: "John Burroughs' religion—his quest for a completely satisfying life—gave to the world a man of simplicity and sincerity; with a teachable mind, a loving heart and an adoring spirit. It is responsible, in great measure, for the tribute paid to Theodore Roosevelt: 'It is a good thing for our people that you have lived.'"

A. F. G.

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In Denali

The Wilderness of Denali, by Charles Sheldon. New York: Scribner. \$6.

AMONG the hunter-naturalists of America," says C. Hart Merriam, describing the author of "The Wilderness of Denali" in his introduction to that book, "Charles Sheldon occupied a unique position. For notwithstanding his attitude of self-effacement—as well expressed by George Bird Grinnell—he was our most famous big-game hunter. Choosing his hunting grounds in some of the most remote and inaccessible parts of the continent; possessed of physical strength and endurance almost beyond belief, of unbounded enthusiasm, of powers of observation

second to none, and endowed with a conscience intolerant of exaggeration, the accounts of his hunts abound in vivid descriptions of localities not previously explored, while his circumstantial studies of the habits of animals ranks among the most valuable of the contributions thus far made to the life histories of many species—particularly the mountain sheep, caribou, moose, grizzly bear, and wolverine.

By the above quotation a reader not already acquainted with Sheldon's "Wilderness of the Upper Yukon" may be given some notion of the character and interest of "The Wilderness of Denali." Such was, and is, the Indian name for Mt. McKinley; it detracts nothing from respect for a President to agree with the author that the older name is more appropriate to a mountain dominating the region and lived there a year for the chief purpose of studying the habits of the mountain sheep, but also watching and recording wild life in general, and hunting as need and occasion arose for sustenance as well as sport. Although the book is only now published, the experience was lived as long ago as 1906, 1907, and 1908. Since that time, partly through the efforts of the author, the region has become the Mt. McKinley National Park, a primeval wilderness, one might say, under government protection.

We have therefore a book for the sportsman, the naturalist, or the nature-lover. The book is generously illustrated with photographs, many of them taken by the author and others of later taking. A map of the region described, an appendix of information that will interest a student more than a casual reader, and an excellent index which will be appreciated by both.

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EDUCATIONAL

College in Persia an Enlightening Influence to the Whole Country

By S. M. JORDAN

President of the American College of Tehran

THE Persians are artists in words. They delight to coin colorful phrases that vividly portray persons or things. Referring to the American College of Tehran, they say, "The Americans have a factory in Tehran where they manufacture men." This estimate of the institution explains why this college has won the approval, the confidence, and the patronage of so many of the leading people of the land.

Before the World War, in the numerous schools and colleges scattered throughout the Turkish Empire, the enrollment—because of the attitude of the Turk—was made up from the minority peoples—the Jews, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and so on. The Persians, however, were not people. Naturally, the students imbibed liberal ideas and became agitators for reform. Hence these American colleges were looked upon with suspicion and distrust as fomenters of rebellion against the rule of the Turk.

On the other hand, in Persia since the beginning of the century, American schools in general have been patronized by the leading men of the country. Among the students of this college have been enrolled sons of the princes of the royal family, first and second cousins of the Shah, sons, grandsons, nephews and cousins of prime ministers and other cabinet ministers, of members of Majless (Congress), of the great tribal chieftains, of provincial governors, and of other influential men from every corner of the Empire, boys who, whether educated or not, would be in future years among the rulers of Persia. Probably no other school in the world has ever enrolled so many of the children of the leading men of any country as for the past 25 years have been enrolled in this college in the capital of Persia.

The result of getting into sympathetic touch with the ruling race and

High Fees Develop Self-Respect

Many people in America continue to think of missionary schools as charitable institutions mainly for the children of the poor, which are supported almost wholly by gifts from America. Making people pay for what they get is one of the best ways to teach them self-respect and self-reliance. One of the secrets of the success of this school has been the fact that we have charged fees two or three times higher than any of the Persian schools. The Persians looked at the price-mark and promptly understood that the school was better than any other. They sent their sons to us and by actual test ascertained that the education received was fully up to the standard indicated by the price-mark.

In the boarding department, as a fixed policy, nine sons of the wealthy and well-to-do are charged enough to pay all the expenses of 10 students, so in this way we are continually helping a number of worthy young men who are unable to pay full fees—not by money sent out from America but by the profits collected from the sons of the wealthy. The patrons, who are fully informed of this plan, approve of it, saying "Of course we who can afford it ought to help the children of those who are less fortunate than we."

In Persia the different races—Moslems, Jews, Armenians, Zoroastrians—have had and still have separate schools. The result has been distrust, intolerance and enmity. In this school we have enrolled students of all races, religions and ranks of society and have made no discrimination. The result has been friendship, tolerance, mutual good will and readiness to cooperate for patriotic purposes. How this has met with the approval of the Persian people is shown by the fact that when 20 years ago the Majless was considering how and where the 11-year-old Shah should be educated, a large number of the members urged that he should be sent to the American College. They argued, "We have schools for Moslems, schools for Jews, schools for Armenians, and schools for Zoroastrians, but there is just one school for Persians, namely, the American School, where all races and creeds are accepted on equal terms and treated with unfailing courtesy and respect. We advocate that the young Shah shall be educated among his



Persians Study Typewriting at the American College of Tehran.



Resident Persian Students in Front of Their Dormitory, American College of Tehran.

fellow-Persians in the one and only Persian school in the empire!"

Young Persians Play the Game

Up to date, democratic government has been a failure in Asia because the various peoples of Asia have never learned to play the game, that is, to cooperate. In China we see the several leaders each trying to advance his own interests by tearing down all possible rivals. Persian statesmen today lament, "The great fault of us Persians is that we do not know how to cooperate. We are not deficient in intellect. We understand the shortcomings and we can prescribe the remedies, but when it comes to putting them into execution we have to call in Americans or Europeans."

For ages Persians have taught their children to be dignified and polite, first, last, and all the time. Physical exercise and games calling for vigorous bodily action were not considered either dignified or polite. We have introduced physical education as a regular lesson, teaching our students to play all sorts of games, soccer football, baseball, volleyball, basketball, tennis, and all kinds of group games, not only for physical benefit, but even more for teaching students that most essential lesson of cooperation.

The whole student body is divided into four "houses," approximately one-fourth of each class being enrolled in each of the "houses." These four houses compete in everything, in attendance, punctuality, lessons, conduct, games, field events, hiking, aquatics. The system of marking is so arranged that the smallest and weakest boy can contribute to the victory of his house just as positively as the star athlete. The result of this organization is that the good athletes in the various houses are constituted coaches and help to develop their housemates.

After years of this sort of training, which is thoroughly enjoyed, these young men go out fitted to play the game of life. It is a common remark among the Persians, "No one in Persia knows how to cooperate except those young men who have been trained in the American College; they know how to do teamwork." And then

they frequently add, "The day is soon coming when Persia will be ruled by those young men who have been educated in that American college."

The young men trained in this school are exerting an influence out of all proportion to their number. They are found throughout the length and breadth of the empire holding positions of honor and trust. They are members of Parliament; they are secretaries in the state departments of the Government; they are chiefs of customs, of postoffices and telegraphs in various cities; they are officers in the army and in the police departments; native and foreign; they are physicians, teachers, editors of newspapers, and some of the best textbooks in the vernacular have been prepared by our graduates. The enlightening influence of this school has been one of the important factors in the awakening of Persia and the establishing of free institutions and constitutional government.

Group Use of Prize Funds

The head teachers of the elementary schools in London, Eng., have asked the London Education Authority to give them the option of devoting part or the whole of the school prize funds to the general interests and the common good of the whole school. Such a course, they say, will serve to encourage a corporate spirit in the school and in houses (where the system has been adopted), and will assist to foster corporate traditions.

It has been decided to allow a part, but not all, of the money to be thus utilized; that in infant departments head teachers shall determine whether prizes shall be awarded to individuals or for common use; in other departments this discretion may be exercised up to 50 per cent of the prize money, provided that they arrange for the communal prizes to be awarded as a result of competition between houses or groups in the school.

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Danish Wandering Guild and Its Summer 'Homes'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Energetic work is being done in Denmark in the interest of the "Birds of Passage," or the Wanderers, young people who set out for summer tours, on an ever-increasing scale. A new organization has been formed, called the Danish Wandering Guild, and its aim is to establish cooperation among all young people and their organizations, and to do everything possible to promote this kind of travel, and to make wandering and touring (on bicycle and on foot) as well planned and as cheap as possible. An important feature is the erection of homes and hostels for these birds of passage. Denmark has at present about 50 "homes" of this description, and the number is being constantly increased. A movement is on foot to enlist the rural persons among the friends of the wanderers and place some of their many and often unused rooms at the disposal of the wanderers; these rural persons are delighted to place, generally with large gardens. The labors of the new guild will be extended to foreign countries, so as to make the wandering as universal and as international as possible.

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Research Plan Protects Public and Aids Patents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis. THE Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has succeeded in making research provide funds for additional research and has protected the public from exploitation by unscrupulous commercial enterprises. The foundation is a nonprofit sharing educational enterprise, and is organized solely for the development and support of research at the state university. Although it accepts gifts to be used for research purposes, its largest income is derived from the royalties on patents it handles that deal with inventions and discoveries made by alumni and faculty members.

"The research foundation prosecutes and aids in applications for patents," says Prof. Harry Steenbock, who was instrumental in organizing the Foundation. "It enters into contract or trust agreements with inventors and renders aid in obtaining and perfecting both foreign and domestic patents. It also functions in the testing, developing, improvement, manufacture, use and disposition of patented articles, devices and processes."

Incorporated only five years ago and started on borrowed capital, the Foundation grew rapidly until in 1929 it contributed \$60,000 to the university to be used for research. So large has it become that recently the six alumni constituting the board of trustees resigned and appointed as executive manager Harry L. Russell, dean of the college of agriculture.

The function of the Foundation is threefold: to foster and develop to a commercial stage the discoveries and inventions of faculty members and alumni who desire to turn over their patents to the research foundation; to grant licenses to commercial concerns who desire to make use of these discoveries and inventions, insisting only that the most beneficial uses be made of the discoveries and that the royalties be returned to the Foundation; and to return these royalties, or profits, to the university for further research.

"In a number of universities," Dean Russell says, "trusts or faculty committees have tried to handle such matters for faculty members, but this has oftentimes proved cumbersome. The Wisconsin foundation has grown up through the cooperation of a small group of public-minded citizens thoroughly familiar with business procedure."

"As the life of a patent is limited, it means much to the university that effective patents having possibilities promptly so as to produce the maximum income possible," Dean Russell points out.

"I think that it is generally agreed," he says in conclusion, "that it is sound statesmanship for the nation and state to recognize and encourage scientific investigation with as much vigor as great commercial enterprises support their experiments. This is what the Foundation is doing—helping to support the experiments conducted in the university's laboratories and protecting the results for the public."

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Three Eras of Education Side by Side in Chosen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KEIJO, Chosen (Seoul, Korea.) EDUCATIONAL systems of three eras exist side by side in Chosen today. There are the ancient schools of the Confucian classics, the primary and high schools copied on occidental models, and the new experimental technical institutions.

For centuries all education in Chosen was based on the study of Chinese literature, a difficult and unprofitable pursuit. The only aim of this education was to prepare students for the government examinations for public office, but there was nothing in the curriculum of practical value to magistrates.

Realizing this, Japan established an entirely new school system when it annexed Chosen 20 years ago this August. In the place of Chinese classical literature, emphasis was placed on the study of arithmetic, geography, modern history, and the Japanese language.

At first the old Korean scholars deeply resented this neglect of their time-honored specialties and looked with suspicion on the teaching of Japanese, and they refused to send their sons to the new schools. In fact, the ultra-conservative families of Chosen still hold this attitude, and it is they who still support the private Confucian schools.

At the beginning, the government had great difficulty in enrolling any pupils at all, despite the fact that it offered free tuition and free textbooks, but gradually the demand for the new education has grown until today there are not nearly enough public schools to fill the requirements.

Only a start has been made along the lines of technical education so far, because equipment and teachers are still lacking, and most of the experimental work at present is being conducted in private institutions, though the Government is also undertaking more and more of this type of instruction.

One of the most interesting of the new official undertakings is the sericulture school for farm girls in connection with the model farm at Suigen. Forty young women, recommended by their provincial government.

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nors, are here given a year's course producing silk. This is an occupation which peasant women may engage in at their homes, thus materially adding to the income of their families and to the wealth of the nation.

The students, who receive a scholarship which covers nearly all of their expenses during the course, are taught how to raise the mulberry plant; how to breed the best quality of silkworms; how to make the necessary trays, baskets and other paraphernalia by hand from the rice straw and bamboo sticks which are available on every farm, and how to spin the silk from the cocoons to prepare it for market.

The graduates of the course pledge themselves to spend one or two years in teaching sericulture to the women of their neighborhoods, which in itself is a profitable profession for them.

In Keijo, the capital, two interesting schools for city girls are now being conducted. One, a private school for Japanese maidens, was established five years ago and now has 320 pupils. The course is equivalent to a high school education and takes three years. The most important subjects are cooking, sewing, infant welfare, budgetmaking, and etiquette, although typewriting, bookkeeping, and commercial law are also taught.

"It is the aim of this school to produce efficient housewives and business girls," the principal of the school explained, "but we do not expect our pupils to attempt to make a permanent career in the world of business. Rather, it is our hope that they will work for two or three years only, and then marry, leaving positions open again for more young women."

Emphasis of a contrary sort is placed by the Seoul Girls Commercial Technical School and College, which teaches civil engineering, mining, architecture, applied chemistry, weaving and ceramics. This is now a large and well-equipped establishment with 380 students who are doing excellent work, and it doubtless will be a model for many more similar schools in the future.

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Doings of New Guild for Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUNCH and periwigs are bringing community drama to children through the newly organized Louisville Children's Theater Guild, which will bring plays, operettas, and dramatized folklore to 50,000 school children through the medium of schools and libraries.

The organization, which hopes eventually to establish a municipal theater for children where they can write, stage and act in their own productions, has begun with a program of exchange productions, in which children putting on their own plays or operettas will take them to other schools to furnish entertainment and stimulus to other parts of the community. It will also maintain a class in "creative drama," to which children showing marked ability are nominated by school principals, and where for a minimum fee they receive training in acting and writing their own plays.

The guild has already opened classes in puppet making, which are open free of charge to teachers and social workers. Beginning in October, it will put on a repertoire of nine puppet plays which will rotate among the nine city libraries.

Exchange Between Schools
A letter will be sent out early in the fall to senior and junior high school principals in the form of a questionnaire asking whether they contemplate a large-scale production; if so, would they be willing to repeat it for the benefit of schools in other sections of the community; and would they welcome visiting productions from other schools.

The puppet repertoire company, under auspices of the guild, will play at the Louisville Free Public Library and its branches, which include two libraries for colored children. Its repertoire for the first year includes such long-endured titles as "Robin Hood," "Cinderella" and "Little Hansel."

The stage is a movable one designed by the class at the Louisville Girls' High School, so made that it can be taken apart, folded and transported by motor. It can be set up in five minutes.

As each production is retired it becomes part of a circulating collection of puppet plays which will be rented to schools and clubs at a sum sufficient to keep them in repair.

The class in puppet making is being offered this summer to teachers, social and playground workers, the only stipulation being that the puppets made become the property of the guild. In this way the cast of "Robin Hood" is being completed.

A Firm for Puppet Making
Two members of the class who have already started a firm for puppet manufacture will make the stage, additional casts and machinery and will repair and re-costume worn puppets for the guild at cost.

Each cast, ranging in number from three to 15 characters, will be housed in a separate chest marked with the name of the play, characters and numbers of "drops" or scenes. Each character has its own rose, green or mauve bag to which its name is taped.

Beside lending casts, the guild will furnish patterns of puppets ready for making, including costumes and accessories and suggestions as to painting and materials.

The public library is cooperating further by establishing a special department devoted to children's plays, operetta scores and books on stagecraft and production.

The guild is organized with a board of 25 directors representing the board of education, the library board, city administration, the municipal university, the parent-teacher associations, dramatic organizations, other clubs and leading newspapers. There is also a board of patrons, made up of municipally minded citizens.

Its income is derived from directors' and patrons' dues and outside contributions. Some of the schools and dramatic organizations have volunteered to give special performances for its benefit. All of its productions are given to the children free of charge and its other services at cost.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

What Gardening Did the Homes of Early New England Know?

By ETHEL M. EATON

THAT little patch of herbs and flowers—the plants having made the perilous journey overseas—was often the strongest cord which bound the Old World to the New, and in many cases almost the only pleasure in the lives of those brave Puritan women during the early days of the settlement of New England.

In a Boston newspaper of the late eighteenth century was printed a list of favorite plants transplanted from old England to New England, many of them still popular in American gardens of today—a heritage of the past. Among them were: "white Lewpins, blue Lewpins, yellow Lewpins, purple stock, candy-tuft, pink wall-flower, double larkspur, sweet-scented pease, sunflower, love-lies-bleeding, sweet Williams, balsam, princess feather, carnation and holly-hock."

There are other plants, loved quite as much by our Puritan mothers but longer occupying honorable places in American gardens, having become perennials; though they are still cheerfully and plentifully reproducing their kind by our country roadsides, in fence corners, around rubbish piles—in fact, anywhere their seed can take root. Tansy is one such outcast, with its bright blossoms and pungent odor. Often, too, when walking by a New England brookside we inhale the aromatic fragrance of the spear-mint—crushed beneath our feet; the dainty sweet-brier carpets hillside pasture—making one think of a demure maiden in a crisp pink frock; the celandine of which the English poet sang is a member of this vagabond company; likewise chickweed, wild mustard, groundsel and motherwort. Still other English emigrants are mullein, wormwood, nettle, chamomile, butter-and-eggs and chicory, the last-named said to have been brought over as food for sheep. Then, too, up comes Bouncing Bet again, Pink and luscious in the lane.

A bit of a lass in a cloak of green. And the pink and white of her face between The moon-barred blades of the grasses' screen.

And what is more pathetic than the persistence of this "run-away gypsy lass"? There is probably not a deserted homestead in all New England that hasn't its patch of Bouncing Bet, or Old Maid's Pink—as it is known in some sections—clustered wistfully in the dooryard, once a darling of the garden, now only a "flower tramp."

White weed or ox-eye daisy is another tramp which has borne its kind so lavishly as to become a pest to the farmer, but it has retained its place in the gardens of those first settlers! A bed of "grandmother lilies" lifting their tawny heads under an old apple tree—where they seem to have taken their last stand—gaze at their more favored lily sisters who supplanted them in the garden proper.

However, there are other early favorites which have not become outcasts. For instance, the beloved rose geranium, lemon balm, ragged robins, mullein pink, mourning brides with their "soft, puny eyes," and lady's delight, also called "nose-on-a-pretty," "three faces under a hood," and "Johnny-jump up." (This plant is said to have been a favorite of Napoleon.) Then there were pride-of-the-meadow, London pride, somewhat like sweet William, but taller, and with scarlet blossoms, and four-o'clocks. Tradition says that in some households the teakettle was put on the stove when the four-o'clocks began to open. Add to the above, amaranth with its crimson blossoms so crisp and of such lasting texture as to seem almost artificial, clove-scented flowering currants, sage, marjoram and parsley—the list is lengthy, for the seventeenth century was "the golden age of English garden craft."

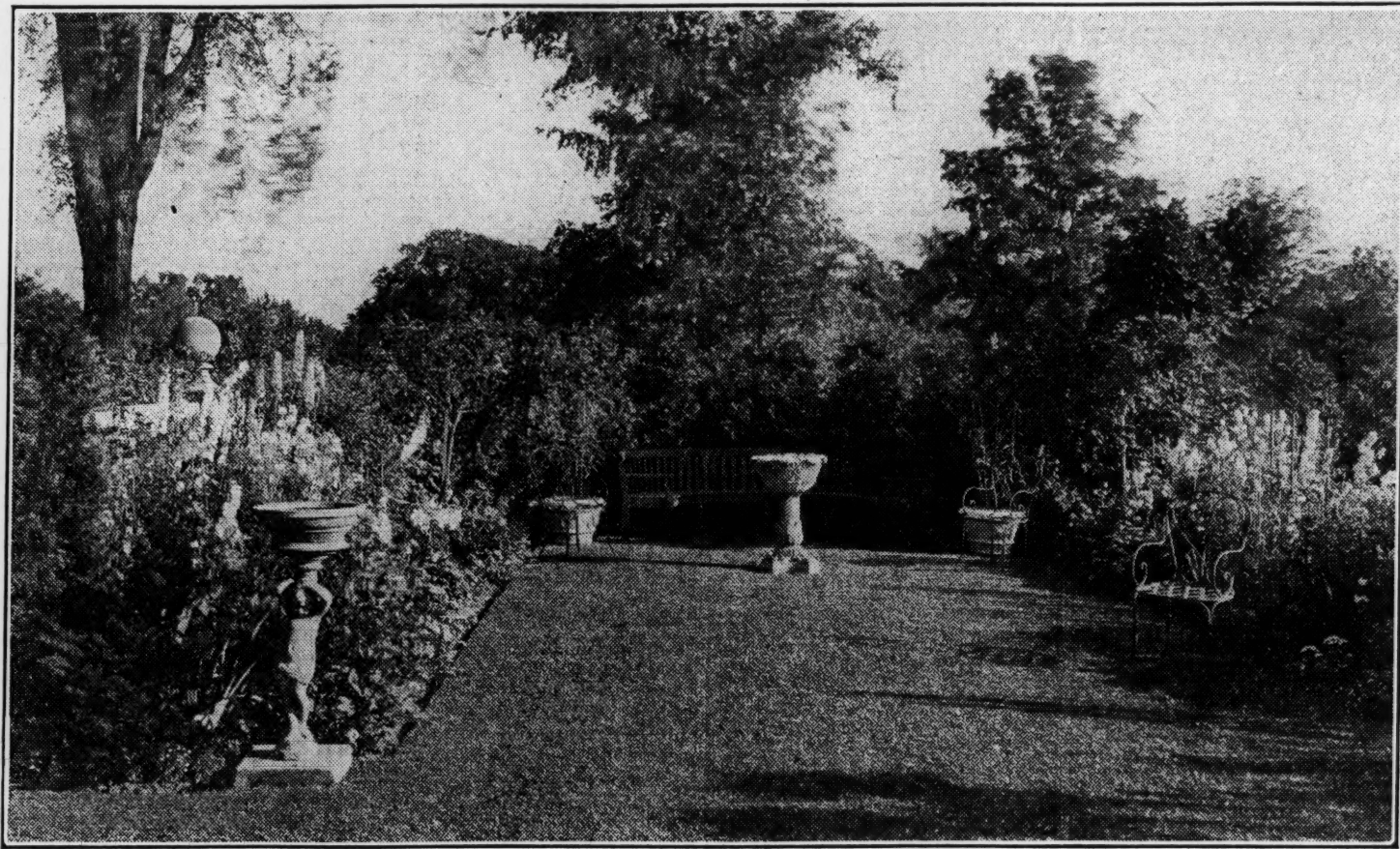
But whether treasured darlings of the garden or waifs on the other side of the fence, we love them all!

In old gardens, especially the earliest ones, flowers, herbs and vegetables were often intermingled, giving quaint charm—like the little Dutch garden.

Where useful and pretty things grew—Sweet peas and potatoes, Heartsease and tomatoes, And lilies and onions and rue.

In addition to the plants, many old-time garden plots boasted picturesque adjuncts. For instance, skeps—beehives in modern parlance—were often found; a well-stocked dovecote was not uncommon and occasionally was found a sundial. Sometimes also, not too far away from the garden proper and adding a crowning touch of quaint and homely charm, rose a well-sweep.

At a time when a certain Puritan asceticism was in the ascendancy, a garden was surely needed to provide a softening and refining influence—a center from which radiated those small interchanges and amenities that make living more loving and sweet.



There is Nothing Conceded to Be More Cooling and More Peaceful in a Garden Than a Carpet of Velvety Green Grass. Then if One Add Blue Flowers With Dash of Pink and White Against a Background of Shrubbery, and Perhaps a Quiet Bench in the Shade of Some Tall Tree, the Effect is Complete.

The Division of Plants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

THE skilled gardener who has a greenhouse and other facilities enabling him to increase his stock of plants can do many things which the amateur cannot. With such equipment difficult things may be undertaken, while the amateur must work closer to nature. If the beginner studies the habits and root systems of plants, he will discover how they may be divided easily on his own place. He will also learn that they respond wonderfully with sympathetic treatment.

To know the root system of a plant is to know whether it may be divided or whether it must be started from seed or cuttings. Some traits of plants may therefore be explained, giving the beginner an insight into the ways of nature. In connection with this article are figured four general types of perennials—the creeper, the trailer, the tufted plant that does not spread and the plant that spreads by root-stalks. The first and the last mentioned are easily divided, while the other two are not.

Many plants creep over the ground

by sending out stems that root at the nodes. Such plants carpet the ground and a single one may in one season cover several square feet of surface. When the roots have formed at the nodes of these creepers, they may be easily divided by cutting the stem back of the joint and setting the plant in another location. Portions of the original plant may be left in place, or the entire plant may be dug and as many divisions may usually be obtained as there are nodes that have rooted. The division may be performed in early autumn or in spring.

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Trailing

ennial must be grown from seed or from cuttings. Some of them may be induced to root by covering portions of the stems with soil. Basket-of-gold, Alyssum saxatile, and the sun rose, Helianthemum, are examples of trailers.

Some perennials do not branch sufficiently at the crown to lend themselves to division. To divide a non-spreading plant, one would have to split the root, which is not practicable as the large surface exposed in the



Non-spreading

process is likely to become affected with rot, causing one to lose the plant. Perennials with taproots are more or less tufted and must be propagated from seed. The columbine is an example.

Plants which spread by rootstalks are easily divided. As shown in the illustration the rootstalks send shoots

to the surface, which in time produce flowering stems. Plants of this type, such as hardy asters and garden chrysanthemums, make large clumps. The new shoots soon form roots of their own and are thus prepared to lead an independent life, if removed from the parent plant.

Clumps of hardy asters and garden chrysanthemums may be divided in spring as they should not be disturbed in the fall when blooming. Each clump will usually make as many new plants as there were flowering stems the previous season. In dividing them, however, one should remember that the outer portions are the more vigorous. The central portions should therefore be discarded.

An examination of the chrysanthemum will show that the rootstalks make their growth in late summer and fall. In late September or in October the new shoots appear above the ground about the old plants, thus making preparation for next season's growth.

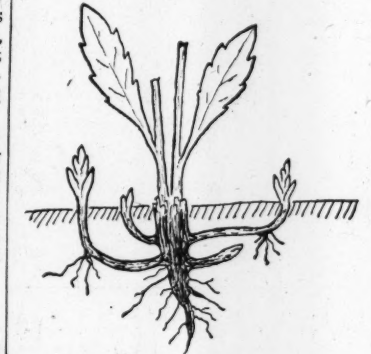
In August The four types of perennials described are the principal ones the amateur will learn to know. However, as nature is exceedingly varied, special methods of propagation may be used with some. The Oriental poppy is easily increased from root cuttings taken in August and the bearded iris by division of the rhizomes that rest on the surface of the ground.

It is interesting to note the nature of the roots of annuals and biennials for some annuals are almost biennial—like the creeper, the trailer, the tufted plant that does not spread and the plant that spreads by root-stalks. The annual usually has a simple root as it has little need for a complicated root system for it reproduces itself from seed and when it has performed the function of producing seed soon dries up. But some annuals come from seed with the advent of the rains, live over winter as seedlings and bloom and mature seed the next season, thus behaving almost like biennials that live through two seasons.

Most biennials form a surface growth or rosette on the ground the first year, live over winter and send up flowering stems the second year and die after the season's growth is completed. Such plants have a tap-

root. The Canterbury bell and the foxglove are examples of biennials, hence new plantings must be made every year to insure bloom each season.

Some biennials live two years in the average climate, but in mild regions may persist three years and bloom two seasons. Where the climate is not severe, an occasional plant of the Canterbury bell will bloom the third year. Its intention to remain an addi-



Spreading

tional year is indicated the latter part of the summer by the formation of one or several new rosettes at the surface of the ground. Observing this the gardener may know that his plant intends to stay with him another year. The foxglove often persists more than two years.

Mexican Coral-Vine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Orleans

"In Cuba, they call it 'Cadena d'Amor'—the Chain of Love," said the army officer's daughter, who had just come back from Havana, and that, I think, is the prettiest name of all, and the most appropriate for this marvelous vine which yields the ugliest garages and fences in festoons of rose and green, and makes trellises and



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trees, walls and telephone wires, gay with its graceful, glowing, honey-bearing sprays.

It has many another name, however—this "Mexican Vine," which is grown for ornament so freely in New Orleans, Florida, and other parts of the southern United States, where it blossoms in profusion from May until the frost comes in November or December to turn its bright yellow-green foliage a warm brown. "Coral-Vine" or "Coralita," it is very fully called, for its sprays of rose-pink inflorescence, made up of many fascicles of small, somewhat bead-like blossoms, suggests the pink coral beads travelers bring home from Naples. "Queen's Necklace," "Queen's Wreath," or "Queen's Crown" are other names. Perhaps the commonest name for it is the least desirable—that of "Rosa Montana" or "Mountain Rose," for it is not a rose at all, nor remotely allied to that great family of plants.

We must cut and prune every few days to keep those long green shoots with their strong tendrils from choking the Malmalose Rose and the white Thunbergia, and from smothering the bed of pale blue Plumbago which grows so freely below the vines. But no amount of pruning discourages "the chain of love."

If by any chance you are coming south next season, you garden-loving folk from the North, let me advise you to plant at least one root of Angitong leptopus, the rosy Coralita. There is, by the way, a white Coralita which is just as lovely and just as vigorous as its red sister—and makes wonderful sprays for a bride's bouquet, supplying both foliage and flowers. These gorgeous vines require no cultivation—they merely keep you busy pruning them back!

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

The Lights of the Pilgrim Century

By ARTHUR H. HAYWARD

Part I

MANY of the visitors to Massachusetts in this year of Boston's Tercentenary celebrations, in visiting the very old houses dotted here and there about the country, have wondered how the Pilgrims lighted them after the sun had set.

The answer to this natural query is very simple, "They didn't." That is, with anything approaching adequacy as we understand the term lighting today.

As all glass had to be brought from England or the Continent, and was therefore expensive, windows occupied as little space in the walls of the primitive one, two or more room cabins or huts as possible, and were small in size. Some were glazed with oiled paper where glass was not available, and some wooden shutters in place of windows, but this arrangement was bad in winter when the shutters had to be kept closed to conserve the heat, thus shutting out the light.

Light From the Fireplace

Occupying most of the space along one side of the living room was the great fireplace, the focal point of the house. Here a fire was kept burning the entire year. It had to be kept full of blazing hardwood logs, during the long, cold, New England winter. In all seasons a fire there was necessary as over it the entire cooking for the family had to be done.

Besides furnishing the heat for the cooking and protection against the cold, it gave light as well. Here the family would gather at nightfall, the elders seated on benches, which had solid backs coming well above the heads to protect against the inevitable drafts, or they sat in straight-backed chairs, provided they were fortunate enough to possess any, while the children had small benches or stools close to the fire.

The steadily burning logs furnished considerable illumination and this was often supplemented by what was called "firewood" by the early settlers. From their Indian neighbors they learned to cut sections of the wood of the resinous pitch-pine which grew in great abundance in many parts of New England and particularly on the sandy reaches of Cape Cod.

This wood is full of pitch, and, cut in sections about the size and shape of large candles, would easily ignite. When stuck between the stones of the fireplace, where the smoke could find its way up the chimney, it burned freely with a bright flame but with considerable smoke.

As this wood was easily procurable and cost nothing except the labor of cutting, it was used extensively for many years and was the popular illuminant of the common people. One of the Pilgrim fathers, writing to a friend, describes its universal use and its value as a lighting substitute, telling how they learned of it through the Indians.

Their Earliest Types of Lamps

What lamps they had were brought over by them in their little sailing vessels and were the iron grease lamps in common use in England and on the Continent, seen in Nos. 1 to 10, omitting 8. These went under different names in different localities and were almost identical in shape, size and design with the old Roman and Egyptian lamps and those of still earlier civilization reaching back to the dawn of history. Strange as it may seem, practically no changes or

advances had been made up to this time in the basic methods of illumination, since the earliest periods of which we have record, such as No. 8.

The common form of these lamps, now almost universally made of iron, which replaced the clay, stone or bronze lamps in use before the Christian era, had a bowl-shaped body, sometimes open and again decked over. At one end the body was pinched into a nose or trough, to hold a wick made of a bit of twisted rag or yarn.

If the lamp was covered, there would be a hole in the top or a hinged cover to allow the entrance of the oil, fat, or whatever fluid was to be burned. On the opposite end to the nose was usually placed a short, curved handle to which was frequently attached a simple form of hook by which the lamp might be suspended from a chair back, stuck in a rafter or beam, or hung from a stone in the fireplace. There was also a slender iron rod or stout wire to pick up the wick at frequent intervals and keep the flame bright. The crude oil or grease caused the wick to easily crust over, and unless freed from this crust the feeble light would grow dimmer and eventually go out. These were called fat, or grease lamps, in some localities. In Scotland the iron, open-wick lamps were known as "crusties."

Lighting Oils Came From the Sea

As fish was very plentiful along the shores of Massachusetts Bay where the first settlements were, crude fish oil was the illuminating fluid then generally used. Later this was discarded in favor of oil from whales. So plentiful were whales in these waters then that they were captured in small boats near the shore. Later, as whales became more scarce, larger vessels were used and longer voyages required.

Whale oil was tried out of the blubber, or outer coating of the animal. It was much superior to fish oil in burning qualities, particularly so when well refined as men later learned to do, and the whaling business became one of New England's leading industries for many years.

These early, small, crude lamps are now known under the general title of "Betty" lamps. Just when or how this name originated no one up to the present has been able to discover, though there have been several theories advanced. The name seems to have originated in the New England, some time during the eighteenth century. They were not known as betties in Europe, so the Pilgrims did not bring the name with the lamps.

Some Theories for the Name

It was at first thought the "betty" was a corruption of the German "besser" (meaning better) but that seems hardly tenable. Others have thought it might be a shortening of better, though what they were better than remains to be explained. My friend, Dr. Rushford of Salem, a well-known student and indefatigable collector of these interesting objects, advances the ingenious theory that some Frenchman or perhaps French Canadian might have spoken of one as "la petite lampe," which would easily and naturally Anglicize into "betty." This is by far the most plausible explanation which I have seen.

Some of the open betties have a second bowl directly beneath, for the purpose of catching the superfluous dripping oil. These double betties are sometimes called "Phoebe" lamps. (See Nos. 2 and 5). They may be used together, as originally intended, or where a second lamp is needed, each part used separately.

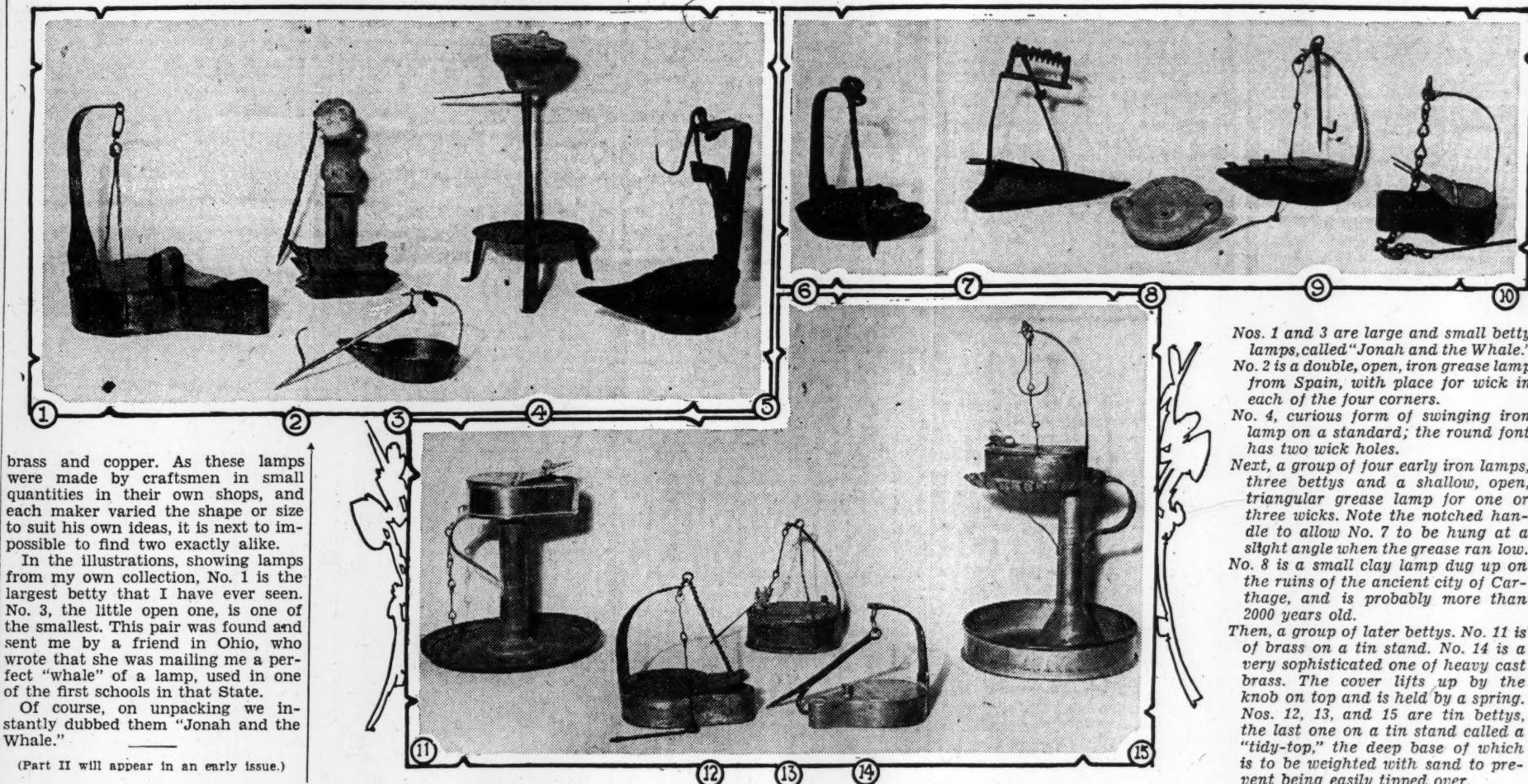
The first Betty lamps came with the early settlers and were made of iron. On the discovery of iron ore here, and the starting up of a smelter, early in the sixteenth century, it supplied material for nails, bolts, hinges, latches and other building hardware which was badly needed. Here were also cast all kinds of cooking utensils, pots, skillets, kettles, also Betty lamps. Before the close of the seventeenth century, tin came into quite general use, replacing the heavier and more clumsy iron for many articles. Then Betty lamps were made in tin and we have the Newburyport type, the Ipswich and others, each individual craftsman varying the design to suit his own taste, as Nos. 12, 13 and 15.

From a Collector's Standpoint

Today, while Betty lamps are not among the rarest items of the antique collector, they are by no means easy to find, and a lamp in good condition with the hook and wick-pick complete, is rightly considered a prize and often commands a corresponding price.

I suppose the reason for this scarcity is the fact that when the more modern glass or pewter lamps came into use, the older style betties were considered no longer of value and were thrown away. It is a singular fact, however, that while betties properly belong to the seventeenth century, they continued in use in the more isolated sections well into the nineteenth century. I know of instances of their daily use less than 100 years ago. Another curious thing is that good tin betties are harder to find than iron ones, perhaps because tin was not so durable as iron.

Betties are occasionally found in



(Part II will appear in an early issue.)

Color Melody for a Small Chamber

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

A HOME which has won an award of merit as the best six-room house built in its city within five years, has a guest room in colors which fail to please its owners.

This chamber is small, 9 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and has a height of 8 feet. A sloping west wall contains a dormer window 3 feet wide and 31 inches high, recessed 17 inches, which adds a sense of space and much charm to a room whose character is quaint and dainty.

The mistress of the home writes that although the furniture is attractive—early American in type, with a spoon bed, a high dresser and mirror finished in ivory, a cherry trestle table, and an upholstered chair of cherry—she seeks a better color scheme.

This is built up in the scale of brown. The floor is dark brown, the walls, trim, bed, dresser and mirror are all in ivory tone. Two rag rugs are in orange, bordered with black. The chair is upholstered in black quilted cotton, with an all-over design of tiny clover leaves in yellow, green, blue and red. Chintz draperies show an all-over design of brown, ivory, orange, blue and violet. An ivory-colored bedspread is geometrically tufted in orange.

Weakness of the Present Scheme

The defect with this color scheme is that it is written on too few notes and that each note is so extended that there seems to be no rhythm. The phrasing is monotonous.

Brown and ivory are spread over large surfaces and the yellow and orange are too closely related to them to act as accents. Although black, blue, violet, green and red are mixed with the brown, these alien tones are not so distributed as to become forceful contrasts.

One cause for this lies in the small blended patterns which have been chosen for draperies and upholstery. To make the room satisfactory there must be less repetition, too, of the ivory theme.

If the walls were tinted a very delicate sage-green, the ivory-colored furniture would at once assert itself in all its beauty. The trim may properly remain ivory, and the brown floor will continue to give a satisfactory sense of substantiality to the room, under a modifying rug of which we shall speak presently.

Our correspondent finds that violet is the best contrast to the ivory, but she feels that large areas of it might diminish the apparent size of the little room. We do not think this idea is well founded. In any case such an effect can be avoided by breaking up the violet surfaces.

Important to Change Bedspread

Let her abandon the ivory and orange bedspread and fashion a coverlet of a plain material in slightly reddish violet. The red is needed to relate it to the cherry. On this there should be developed a decoration, composed either of floral appliques, or of bias folds (which can be bought in great variety in upholstery departments), or of a quilted pattern stitched in green silk. In any case, a ruffle or valance should be added and the wisdom of making it of green instead of violet but in the same material as the coverlet, is worth considering. This material may be silk or one of the silky-looking synthetic textiles, or dimity, or organdy or cream net over a violet foundation. If a design in applique is chosen

it might be composed of a basket of flowers, the basket being built of brown bias folds (the same tone as the floor), laid on in latticed strips, and of blossoms cut from silky stuff in creamy and yellow shades, while considerable leafage should be added, of the same soft green as the walls.

Such appliques are also attractive when merely outlined with narrow shirred ribbon or deep-toned lace, accented by ribbon in the harmonizing hues. On the coverlet, orange ought to be used very sparingly if at all, as it is an assertive color and might try to overwhelm the violet, whose rôle as that of belle of the room must be maintained.

If bias bands are employed instead of appliques, these can be spaced interestingly in three or four rows forming a border outside of a solid panel in the middle of the coverlet. The bands should be in the greyed-green.

Different Draperies Desirable

The window draperies must correspond with the coverlet, being made of the identical material. If net over silk has been chosen this will work out very beautifully in the curtains, as will all the themes suggested. The same design—appliques, panel or quilting—diminished in scale and developed into a border decoration, is the best manner of relating the pieces. The curtain ruffle, too, will have to be much narrower than the valance, but it should be finished in the same manner—hemmed, piped or scalloped, as may be the case with its prototype. If the valance is of green instead of violet, this dainty and whimsical contrast must be continued in green curtain ruffles.

The present black cotton quilted upholstery of the chair lacks the daintiness which distinguishes the room as a whole. It would be attractive to substitute for it a glazed chintz with a sage-green background and of violet-toned flowers, or one with a violet ground and green pattern. Yellow, orange, brown and tan could

probably be found in such a chintz and would be excellent harmonizers. One rug on the floor instead of two would increase the sense of foot space. Its ground should be in the main sage-green with the brown scale either mixed into it or worked into a border. The rug might be bound with violet.

A Second Question Answered

This same correspondent asks whether we like a piece of crevel embroidery used as an overmantel in the living room. Its colors repeat those of the oriental rug and catch the tones of rust-red and the blues of various intensities which are in the draperies and upholstery.

We do like extremely this "tree-of-life" textile and believe it would be difficult to find, except in the canvas of a great painter, so distinguished a decoration.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

Calling at an antique dealer's the other day, I inquired the price of an old pewter Scottish jug exhibited in the window and was surprised to be informed regretfully that it was not for sale. This was because it would appear among the "properties" in the forthcoming production at a nearby theater to furnish the right "atmosphere" in a particular scene.

This practice, I believe, is still not uncommon among small dealers, with establishments in the London suburbs. These accommodating people look for nothing more than an occasional complimentary ticket in return for the loan of an old grandfather clock, a gateleg table, a Welsh dresser, or some other piece.

I understand that the recent sale of the piece of old Chelsea china, known as "The Music Lesson" group, has provided another thrill of the auction room. The seller, a clergyman's widow, experienced a pleasant surprise when the result of the bidding was announced. The piece, as I described recently, bore the signature "R," said to be that of the

Cool Appearing Colors

KEEP cool colorfully—and spaceously. Take a tip from nature in arranging your summer color scheme. Repeat the colors of cool things in nature—water, ice, verdure and sky—blues, turquoise and soft greens. This is the advice of Vida Harris, professor of art in the Kansas State Agricultural College, who goes on to say:

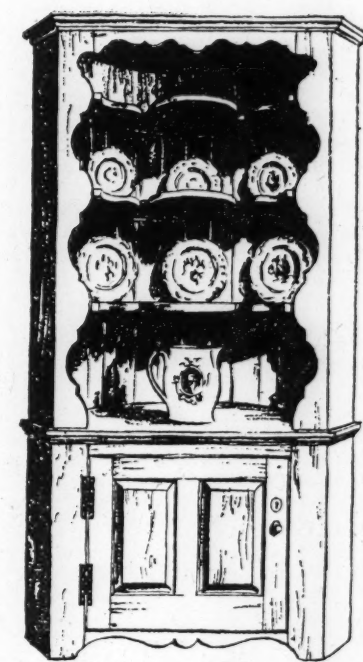
"Soft cool color in dresses, linens, porch furniture, slip covers and backgrounds, bolster up the hot weather morale marvelously. Warm, riotous colors and complicated patterns should be saved for the cold days of winter."

"And another thing about pattern—don't overdo it. Simplicity and restraint are even more important in summer than in winter. When one considers all the modern devices for annihilating space—the aeroplane, marine and overland motors—one does not wonder that our lives are crowded full of pattern. We have become so used to sensations produced by kaleidoscopic movement and color that a bit of plain space dizzies us. We seem actually to fear what seems to be a blank stretch."

"Somewhere a restful serenity must be sought. Spaciousness and repose in backgrounds and surfaces are as necessary as rests in music. They add placidity to pattern. The calmness of space and cool, quiet color is in harmony with calm, orderly thought, and with quiet poise, a quality too rare nowadays. Make space enough to give your imagination a chance to embroider."

ANTIQUES

Reduced



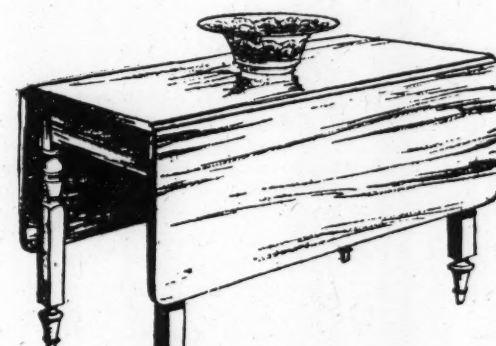
A large Pennsylvania corner cupboard of punkin pine. Reduced,

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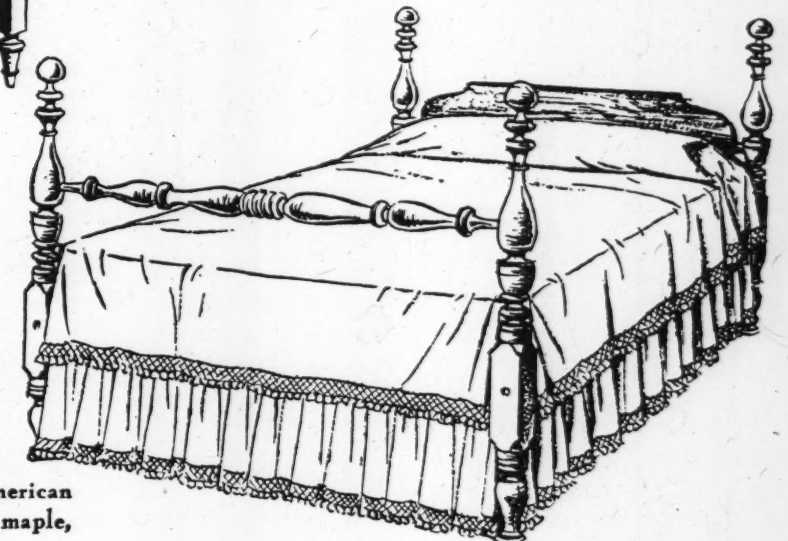
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Toscanini in Bayreuth

By PAUL BECHERT

BAYREUTH visitors—in more romantic times the lofty terminology of the Perfect Wagnerites used to allude to them as "Bayreuth pilgrims"—no sooner arrive in the picturesque Wagnerian city than they feel a new atmosphere. Unless all signs fail, this is the beginning of a new era in the history of Bayreuth. To invite Toscanini to direct "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan und Isolde" was a happy step not only from the artistic viewpoint, but financially as well. Never since pre-war times had Bayreuth had so international and large a public.

Toscanini is the center of public interest, of course, wherever he goes—be it Bayreuth or New York. He has drawn a public so large as to necessitate additional seats in the balcony; these seats, incidentally, profitable though they may be to the promoters, are not good for listening, and are in open contradiction to Wagner's own ideas. The house is sold out, at least for Toscanini's performances. But no doubt the same public would have followed Toscanini with the same readiness for a Verdi cycle at Verona or Milan. "The rub" is the Wagner Festival of 1930 is suspiciously like a Toscanini Festival, so far as the attitude of its public is concerned. And the question remains: What next? What if Toscanini could not, or would not, return for future Bayreuth festivals?

The Bayreuth Problem
The presence of Toscanini, then, will not solve the Bayreuth problem. And that problem exists. Bayreuth's justification was its original mission—to set an example for ideal Wagner performances, which could not be attained in ordinary opera houses, by means of first-rate singers trained by many months of arduous work. Today the rôles are reversed: excellent Wagner productions are the rule in a number of German cities, and some superior to those of Bayreuth. The want of first-rate singers is more painfully felt at Bayreuth than in the "regular" German operatic theaters, and some of the singers here were badly chosen.

Under these circumstances Bayreuth, if it continues, must find its aim in establishing a "new" type of Wagner production. It should avoid being ahead of its time, as it was at its beginning. Such is not the case at present. Tradition is strong—too strong—with the present promoters. The stage management, above all, is behind the times. The realization of Wagner's big and often far-fetched stage visions was a feat in itself 50 years ago. Today, the technical advances of theater know no problems of that sort. We are no longer impressed by stage realism. The presence on the scene of horses and hounds no longer impresses us; it invites hilarity rather than awe at a time when advanced stage direction is the rule. Wagner disposed of the papier-mâché swan in "Lohengrin." We want the essence of the water rather than the matter. We expect Wagner operas produced as Wagner, the ever advanced, would have produced them today. We want interesting settings rather than true-to-life ones. We expect lighting effects that extract the atmosphere of the situation rather than those which adhere slavishly to the chronological order of "night" and "day."

"Tannhäuser" and "Tristan"
"Tannhäuser," which opened the festival, responded little to such demands. It was well-nigh perfect in orchestra, as is natural with a Toscanini, and as far as possible with an entirely incapable Tannhäuser like Sigismund Pilinsky. The Parisian version, doubtful in itself but welcome as a medium of Toscanini's grandiose reading of the ballet music, was used. The best, however, was done in the traditional manner devoid of imagination; surprisingly tame for a maître de ballet of Rudolf von Laben's abilities. The settings (by Kurt Söhle) were clichés, the lighting uninteresting, the costumes poor. Maria Müller as Elisabeth, the great joy of the performance, and next to her Herbert Janssen as Wolfram—a German lyric baritone with an Italian knowledge of voice production. The balance of the cast was average, and Ruth Jost Arden, a débutante, was below that as Venus.

"Tristan" was Toscanini's second opera, and the great event of the festival. The wonderful score was played with a transparency and clarity that were almost incredible. Söhle's settings were far better than those in "Tannhäuser," save for the second act, and Siegfried's stage, however, was not so happy as that of the preceding "Tannhäuser" night. Nanny Larsen-Todsen as Isolde was convincing, and Lauritz Melchior's big but crude tenor showed welcome traces of Tristan's arduous rehearsal work. Locally Rudolf Beckmann, a fine Kurvenal, and Alexander Kipnis, a splendid King Mark, though in their acting both artists lacked the depth and grandeur that Wagner demands for the parts. Brangäne was sung by Anny Heim, who is a soprano. That makes the rôle convincing—as that of Isolde's playmate is further more in accordance with Wagner's wishes. Yet the heavier misses the accustomed contrast of light and dark voices, and Brangäne's song in the

second act loses its true character unless sung by a contralto.

"Parsifal"
"Parsifal" rested in the hands of Dr. Karl Muck, than whom we have no more authentic conductor of this work. It was interesting to draw comparisons with Toscanini's conducting. Muck is decidedly the more "clarified" and "classic" of the two masters. He has the Teutonic aspect, while Toscanini has the romantic one. Toscanini is perhaps the more fascinating in detail, Muck the more catholic in outline.

The production of "Parsifal" was again hampered by the settings and by various stage mishaps (that ill-fated Klingers spear) and was not happily cast in several rôles. Gunnar Grauert has the insight but not the fresh, youthful voice for Parsifal, Kipnis has the lovely organ for Gurnemanz but not the authoritative personality, and Lois Odo Böck lacked both for Klingers. Maria Rösel Keuschnig, who sang Kundry, was

Modern Music in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENNK

THE "Berliner Kunstwochen," noticed in a previous article, was followed by another music festival, the "Neue Musik, Berlin, 1930," devoted entirely to contemporary music. This was carried out under the responsibility of the Experimental Wireless Station of the Staatliche Akademische Hochschule für Musik, the committee of which consisted of the following: Dr. Hermann, Heinrich Burkard and Paul Hindemith. The leading idea was "to test the applicability in the everyday, practical field, of new artistic, technical and sociological ideas relating to musical activities."

This means that the festival was experimental in the fullest sense of the term; and even half-baked or utterly inadequate experiments were unhesitatingly submitted to the public. This sort of thing is not altogether wise; and cannot help wondering whether it may not do contemporary music more harm than good. It may have been all right in Donaueschingen and Baden-Baden: for the modern music festivals in these cities took place more or less within a circle of specialists. But in Berlin, where the audience is more mixed, more sceptical too; hence the atmosphere was different, and many things were seen in an unfavorable perspective.

Didactic Pieces
Last year, at Baden-Baden, the problem of "New Music and the Community" had been made the subject of a discussion in consequence of the performance of a "Lehrstück" (didactic piece) by Brecht and Hindemith. This year it came to the front more than ever, for two pieces of similar tendencies were performed for the first time. One was a cantata entitled "Water," the words by Alfred Döblin, the music by Ernst Toch. It attempts to teach us what water is. Water may be submitted to chemical analysis or considered from the point of view of physics and still remain a mystery. Water is a servant of existence, associates with all things, produces channels of power in its rush down the mountain slopes, feeds trees and flowers grow, and so on. All this very elementary information is conveyed in a dialogue between two friends who are walking by the seashore. A speaker briefly outlines the situation, a chorus answers, enlarging and speeding the dialogue by means of questions and confirmations. The whole thing is clear and simple, the music makes no great calls either on performers or on listeners, is tasteful, expressive and intelligible. It was well performed by Karl Rankl, and the soloists, Josef Hattner, Max Kuttner and Fritz Lechner.

The other good piece was "The New Job," the words by Robert Seitz, the music by Hermann Reuter. It is a transposition of the old Biblical story; the modern Job loses millions on the stock exchange, his steamships are wrecked, fires destroy his factories, tempests wreck his mine-pits, all his friends and even his wife, forsake him; only his old servant remains faithful to him: a true tribute to which Reuter's strong, straightforward music imparts a measure of freshness.

Plays for Wireless
By way of contributions to "music for the wireless," two "plays for the ear only" were performed. One, "Orpheus 1930-1931," words by Robert Seitz, music by Paul Dessau, depicts in mildly humorous fashion the perplexities caused by the appearance of Orpheus in a modern town. His music successfully overcomes the noises of factory sirens, fire engines, machine guns and so forth. Dessau's score is as jeune as the libretto. Whatever subtleties it may possess were lost in the radio-casting, and most of the words were unintelligible to listeners—without the printed text, no one could realize what it was all about.

The same fate befell Hindemith's "Sabinchen," which was given a second time, but then on the stage, with a normal setting. On this second occasion, it became possible to appreciate

a Bayreuth hope, like the Hungarian Tannhäuser and the inexperienced Venus, and failed like both of them. True Siegfried Wagner had in former years found many young, unknown and highly gifted artists. Richard Mayr was one of them, and Fritz Wolff another. But on the whole, the Bayreuth Festival should not be the scene for experiments.

The choruses were superb. Hugo Ridel had trained them excellently, and the vocal material was splendid. The "Ring" cycle, under Karl Elmendorff's direction, will complete the 1930 cycle, which will be repeated next summer. If the promoters will learn from this year's mistakes, the productions next season promise to be excellent. Wagner's operas still have their great and faithful public. Bayreuth has its adherents, and this year's festival, with the added luster of Toscanini's presence, must have made new friends for the festival.

"Tradition" is a sword which cuts both ways. Too much of it, as some of the Bayreuth stage productions have proved, is bad. But the tradition of the old Bayreuth house is still strong. Nowhere else are audiences so receptive, so awed into silence and concentration, so predisposed to be impressed and edified.

ate the high artistic level of the composer's charming irony and lively craftsmanship, which Maximilian Albrecht's conducting brought out splendidly.

Choral Music
The choral part of the program comprised, besides rather insignificant part-songs by Karl Marx, Paul Barth and Ernst Toch, several delightful Czech folk songs by Jospil Slavenski and two very fine choral songs for children by Kodály. The best item was entitled "Choral Exercises for modern choral practice, to be used for study and in the concert hall," by Hugo Hermann. They cover the whole range from unisons pure and simple to five-part polyphony, and afford a great variety of interest, technical and artistic. Stravinsky's "Russian Peasant Songs" also proved delightful. These two items were splendidly sung by the chamber chorus conducted by Michael Taube.

To appraise critically the attempts now being made to write original music for records would be premature. Nor have the experiments in "electric music" carried out on a machine constructed by Dr. Trautwein reached a stage of maturity. But this machine is interesting and affords tremendous possibilities. It produces every conceivable kind, pitch, color and dynamic shade of tone. It is made to vibrate by means of a steel wire upon which the performer's fingers play, pushing or gliding, but approximately they might as well be on a keyboard. For the time being, only one note at a time can be produced; but this amazing instrument will soon receive further improvements.

Toscanini and Tempi

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris
THE growing importance that mechanical publication is assuming obliges us to study with attention certain of its practical consequences. In the course of an interesting

conference illustrated by records that he has recently made, the conductor D. E. Inghelbrecht has given his astonished public some curious revelations. He publicly compared five records of "Apprenti Sorcier" of Paul Dukas. The five records were made under the respective directions of Paul Dukas, Toscanini, Albert Wolff, Philippe Gaubert and D. E. Inghelbrecht himself. Between the author and the three French conductors, the differences of tempo, although apparent enough, did not offer too marked a character of fantasy. But the comparison of Toscanini's tempos with those of the author was for everybody a striking surprise.

Think that in the introduction, where Albert Wolff gives the dotted crochets the metronomic value of 40, the illustrious conductor of Milan and New York does not hesitate to beat the same time at 54. At the beginning of the scherzo, the difference between Wolff and Toscanini is from 104 to 138. At the moment when the broom is broken in two by the axe, the distance that separates Inghelbrecht from Toscanini is from 66 to 92. In the fortissimo in F minor the author's tempo imposes itself so strongly that the five conductors, instinctively, all beat 126 like Paul Dukas himself. Finally, the return of the Lento finds Toscanini at 54 while Dukas does not pass 44 and Gaubert slackens to 40.

A Mistaken Interpretation

Well, here is a very serious matter. The record, by its colossal distribution, establishes a tradition more strongly than a simple concert performance. It is not to a few thousand but hundreds of thousands of hearers that the gramophone reaches. Every moment we are surprised and often horrified by the culpable liberties that certain foreign virtuosos take with French music. The impression must be the same in our countries when our compatriots attack their repertory. Formerly, a conductor or pianist could in good faith invoke their ignorance of the exact intentions of the composer, for the indications of the score were not always peremptory. But today the record does not allow such an excuse. All the great virtuosos can and therefore should find out exactly about the precise tempos of a com-



The portal from the Church of St. Miguel in Uncastillo, Spain, recently placed on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The portal, which was built in the thirteenth century, is an example of Romanesque architecture such as persisted in remote sections of northern Spain after the Gothic style was in general use in the larger centers. The three recessed tiers contain fantastic beasts, figures and ornaments. The tympanum is carved with relief figures representing "St. Michael Bargaining for a Soul." Columns with contrasted styles of ornamentation occupy the jambs. The carving is primitive, evidently a survival of older times unaltered by tendencies felt in larger communities.

Of Many Things

By E. C. SHERBURNE

The Theater Organizes
New York
NOW that the talking pictures have definitely settled into their place in the amusement world, the play producers have taken heart again and are making more ambitious plans for the season to come than for two years past. A new day has come to the theater, it is pretty generally agreed. That day means that at last the theater has organized itself along modern business lines. In New York the large majority of producers, for the first time in the city's history, are in control of the distribution of tickets to their theaters, relieving the public of exploitation by speculators. In a dozen cities to be visited by these producers' offerings this season there await audiences prepared to support the theater as they attend concerts in a subscription series. In thus putting its house in order the theater has gone far toward restoring a public confidence that for many months has been wavering.

From Russia
Meyerhold's acting company, long one of the experimental groups in Moscow, may visit the United States this season, presenting selections from its expressionistic staging of strange and familiar plays. As done by the company the familiar plays take on grotesque guises, for Meyerhold's staging utilizes scaffolding, runways and ladders that require of the players abilities acrobatic as well as histrionic.

"Raffles"
A United Artists' picture, "Raffles," brings Ronald Colman again to the talking screen in a way that will please his large following, for he is throughout the resourceful, well-mannered gentleman, resonant of voice and straightforward in his methods. Only once or twice does he drop into the sing-song of the matinee idol, and his directness might have prevented that. As Raffles, the gentleman crook who is supposed to be reformed by romance at the end, Mr. Colman has a harder row to hoe than did Kyle Bellow in the stage play of long ago, for the original Raffles only had to sigh heavily and say good-bye forever to the girl when it came time to escape through the clock. The unconvincing ending is hardly helped by the choice of Kay Francis for the part of the girl, who has about her notheris that Miss Francis can project so well. David Torrance adds humor to the story by his unctuous performance as a Scotland Yard man. The film is filled with first rate photography and skillful lighting.

Score Two for the Theater
Grace George is now in her ninth month at the Playhouse, New York. In "The First Mrs. Fraser," that entertaining comedy by St. John Ervine. Thousands of visitors to the city this summer have been glad of the opportunity to see an adult play well done. Then there is "The Green Pastures" with 200 performances to its credit, and seats on sale for the rest of the year.

Catherine Willard
Bostonians who watched Catherine Willard act through a great range of parts at the Copley Theater a few years ago have been puzzled that she had not emphatically made her mark in the New York theaters in the last season or two. One difficulty is that she has changed to appear in a series of plays that have not proved of general interest. She has made nearly as many as many gallant tries in recent months as Otto Kruger, and he appears to be the present best bet to hold among good actors adrift in poor plays. Last spring, however, Miss Willard had her chance, before audiences that represented the cream of the town's playgoers, to show a bit of

Devil hides all the admirers, but eventually reveals himself to them, enjoying the last laugh.
It is a rollicking, uproarious burlesque of a medieval farce, which was well played by all concerned, especially Bailor Holloway as the Devil. But his magnificent voice needs modulating for such a small theater.

This piece was followed by another pastiche, a parody of Tudor comedy. Cast for "The Dumb Wife of Cheapside":
A Showman.....Harvey Braban
A Manservant.....George More-O'Ferrall
Master Quill.....Stanley Lathbury
Alderman John Groat.....Melville Cooper
Mistress Ann Groat.....Ann Napier
Stephen.....Stanley Lathbury
Campain.....John Laurie
Benedict.....Harvey Braban
This is her long playlet, written by Tennyson as a boy in fifteenth or sixteenth century style, and whilst it shows precocity and every sign of poetic promise and that gift of words afterward so abundantly fulfilled, and also a grim sense of humor, it reveals no great dramatic gift. Indeed, Tennyson never showed that at any time. But as a juggler with words his facility, even at that age, was amazing, and the play was delightful to listen to, if only the actors had not

Stage and Film Notes
Arthur Sinclair and Maire O'Neill, long of the Abbey Players in Dublin, are to appear with Helen Hayes in "Mr. Gibley," under J. H. Harris' management in New York in September.
Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell are to appear in a screen version of the old melodrama, "The Man Who Came Back."
Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford are expected to make a radio appearance for one night about Sept. 15.
There is talk of remaking "Ben-Hur" as a sound film.
Douglas Fairbanks, it is expected, will appear with Bebe Daniels in a film with music by Irving Berlin, "Reaching for the Moon."
Challapin declines to go on radio programs in Buenos Aires, where he is singing in opera.

NEW TREASURE AT BOSTON MUSEUM

what she can do, all the way from sirens to charwomen, in the Players Club revival of "Milestone." Now she has a part worthy of her talent in a play that will not within the month, as the world-wide woman in "Topaze" which has just reopened in New York.

Canned Surprises
Recently a phonograph record was put out with what was supposed to be a sure-fire popular song hit featured, and a ditty that nobody in the factory cared much for on the other side as a filler. But the public ignored the plugged song and made a hit of the filler. Much the same thing happened in the Fox film revue, "Sunny-side Up," in which the theme song had little appeal to a public that bestowed its favor on one of the minor numbers, "If I had a Talking Picture of You."

Without Blueprints
The Pathé picture, "Holiday," is being recut for the British market, omitting many close-ups that are used in the American version to "point up" the high spots in the story. The company's English representative says its argument that the English picturegoers "preferred to find their own humor without blueprints."

Sympathetic Note
Persons who are wont to speak unappreciatively of the English sparrow as an unwelcome immigrant to the United States will be moved to pity, if not to tears of sympathy, for their cousins across the Atlantic when they find out that the Maine Stein Song is just now being dimmed into the general ear all over Britain.

Mary Pickford's Play
A comedy by Paul Kester and William Lewers entitled "The Course of True Love," may be the play in which Mary Pickford returns to the stage shortly, according to Arch Selwyn of New York. Mr. Selwyn's managerial interest in this production will be shared by Charles Dillingham.

Art Notes
A hundred prints by German artists are to be exhibited on tour in the United States by the American Art Dealers Association. A similar group by American etchers and lithographers has been sent to Germany for showing.
Five French sculptures, one of the fourteenth century and four of the fifteenth, have been given by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and have been placed on exhibit in the new sculpture branch on Washington Heights, New York City.

A Permanent Argentine Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Buenos Aires
INAUGURATING a permanent collection of pictures by present-day Argentine artists, the directors of the Nordiska Kompaniet in Buenos Aires have supplied a long-felt want. For this is to be a collection of pictures—changed and renewed at fairly long intervals—chosen entirely, we are assured, on their merits as works of art, without regard to the artistic fad of the moment. It will thus be possible for the art lover to study under excellent conditions the gradual development of Argentine art. For that this development exists no one can deny and there is reason to believe that before long Argentine art will have passed from an almost local affair to become internationally known for its vigor, its youth and its freshness of vision.

Landscapes preponderate in the collection, which is made up entirely of works by artists who have been winners in the Annual Spring Salon during the years 1911 to 1929. Fray Butler, the Franciscan who lives most of the year in the Cordoba Hills and is famous for his delicate pointillist style, is well represented by his "Paisaje de Cordoba," a delicately beautiful sketch of a sunlit street, with the whitewashed walls of a convent building glowing warmly in the clear golden air, and a radiantly blue sky overhead.

Americo Panozzi is one of the few Argentine artists who can paint snow and snow-capped mountains convincingly, and at the Nordiska he exhibits a fine study of clouds above a snowy range of mountains somewhere in the district of Lake Nahuel Huapi. Lopez Naguil is another landscape painter of note and his picture "Valley of Colo-

Swabian Art in Augsburg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Augsburg
VISITORS from all parts of the world this year are making pilgrimages to Augsburg, to celebrate the Quadracentennial of the Confessio Augustana, and those interested in art are taking the opportunity of studying the manner of the famous painters of the Swabian school who flourished in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Many fine works by these old masters may be seen in the Maximilian, Fugger and Reformations museums, and also in the Augsburg gallery and churches of this splendid Bavarian city.

In the fifteenth century, when a young painter apprentice left his master's workshop to start upon the great adventure known as the "Wanderjahre," his wanderings invariably led him to Flanders, where he could study the new works of the brothers Van Eyck and their school. The influence of the Flemish school, Rogier van der Weyden, and the glowing color and technique of his pupil, Diereck Bouts, exercised an enormous influence on German art of that period.

Friedrich Herlin
The first member of the Swabian school in whose work we can see a distinct Flemish influence is Friedrich Herlin, the son of a painter, who was born in Rothenburg and went to the Netherlands at an early age. In 1455 he was working in Ulm, and seven years later in the little town of Nördlingen, near Augsburg; in 1466 he returned home to Rothenburg, but the burghermeister and council of Nördlingen, who did not wish to lose this excellent painter, offered him lifelong freedom from taxation and many other inducements, to become a burgher of their town, where he afterwards produced many of his best works.

"Adoration of the Magi" (1459).
The "Adoration of the Magi" (1459), now in the Nördlingen gallery, is one of Herlin's earliest known paintings. The figures and the composition show the strong influence of Rogier van der Weyden, an influence which also can be traced in the architectural details, and delightful landscapes, of the 11 panels illustrating the story of Jesus' childhood, and the lives of Mary Magdalen and Saint George, painted in 1462 for the high altar of the newly built church of Saint George in Nördlingen. The long, fine heads of the Madonnas on these panels, which are

Sincerity and Severity
The "Port of Pollensa," by Tito Citaladini, is a magnificent piece of work, refreshing in its simplicity, manifesting the delight with which the artist has painted the little harbor, with its background of hills, and the white and green houses on the quayside reflected in the water.

Another artist of note who is represented in this exhibition is Hector Nava, whose picture of a woman giving a boy a drink of water from an earthenware pitcher is remarkable for its sincerity and severity, and the beauty with which the artist has imbued his theme. Indeed, this work, restrained and dignified, is worthy of a place in any gallery of contemporary art.

Quirós' "El Patroncito" dominates the gallery. It is a brilliantly painted portrait of a young gauchito in the traditional costume of the riders of the plains. The portrait is more dashing than "El Pastor de Cabras" ("The Shepherd"), which hangs on the opposite wall and which is the work of Jorge Bermudez, but it is perhaps not as fundamentally great a work of art. Seeing this picture of the northern boy standing in the desolation of desert and cactus plants, one cannot help realizing, even though he is great was Bermudez's contribution to Argentine art.

Fernando Fader, Argentina's most famous landscape painter, is not well represented by "La Mazamorra," a scene in the hill country of Cordoba, with a laborer sitting down under the shade of a tree to enjoy his midday rest and eat the food brought by his wife, a dark-skinned woman, in a bright pink frock. Bernareggi's "Bonanza" is a small, vivid landscape, painted in this artist's surprising and distinctive manner. This is a picture of pale, intense colors, clear shadows and the transparent beauty of water in a land-locked bay.

An Exciting Flower Study
Emilio Centurion is a portrait painter of whom little has been heard during the last few years. Therefore it is a pleasure to note that his picture, "Still Life," is not only one of the finest canvases in the collection, but is one of the most exciting and brilliant flower studies which the present writer has yet encountered among the works of Argentine artists. This simple picture of a pot of rose-colored cyclamen placed on a study table, with a background of curtains, a vase of flowers, a bowl of fruit and gray skies, is instinct with beauty, even as the flowers glow and are radiant with a rare beauty of color and texture. Centurion's portraits were never much above the average, but in this still life he reveals himself as an artist of rare and exquisite sensibility.

Although little known abroad, the beautiful carpets and saddle-bags fetch high prices. The majority of these rugs are made in the northern and northwestern provinces, especially Salta, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero and the Andino region. Every province has its distinctive colors, designs and form of weaving. Some of the patterns used can be traced back to the days when South America was ruled by the Incas, while the wools are dyed with plant and fruit juices specially culled in the mountains. The rugs make excellent wall hangings or floor coverings and are always much appreciated as curios.

Herlin's last work is the great altarpiece, dated 1488, which also was painted for Saint George's church and is known as the "Family Altar." In the figure of the donor, kneeling with his four sons beside the red-cloaked Madonna, we can see the artist himself and, on the opposite side, his wife with their five daughters.

Hans Schleichlin
Herlin's contemporary, Hans Schleichlin of Ulm, also was influenced by the new realism with that gentle sense of ideal beauty belonging to the Swabian and Cologne schools. The only work we can definitely attribute to him is the magnificent altar, dated 1469, in the Gothic parish church of Tiefenbrunn. The little girlish Madonnas of the "Annunciation" and "Visitation" are altogether delightful; the other panels tell the story of the Birth and Passion of Jesus. Mary, of the heads recall those of Bouts, but the "Burial of Jesus" recalls the somewhat dry manner of Dürer's Frankish master, Michael Wolgemut.

The famous master of the Ulm school, Bartholomäus Zeitblom, was born in Nördlingen and was a pupil of Schleichlin, whose daughter he married in 1483. He shows an even stronger Flemish influence than we find in the Tiefenbrunn altar; and it is almost certain that he studied in Flanders and came into contact with van der Weyden. In the quiet nobility and careful handling of his four large panels, the "Life of Saint Valentin," in the Augsburg gallery, we see his strength of form, fine control and gentle harmonious color, peated always with a certain bourgeois feeling.

Bernhard Striegl
Bernhard Striegl, Zeitblom's pupil, was born in Memmingen, in 1460, and spent several years in Augsburg, where we can see his fine portrait of the Emperor Maximilian, who made him a knight of the Golden Fleece. Pictures of particular interest in Augsburg are those of the "Swabian Master of 1450," who, in the attractive background of the "Adoration of the Christ Child," shows us the neighboring small-walled town of Landsberg, and the "St. George." Another Augsburg artist whose name is lost to us is the "Master of the Legend of Saint Ulrich." About 1460 he painted two panels, illustrating the miracles of Saint Ulrich, Bishop of Augsburg, which evince a strong Flemish influence. They are still to be seen in the church dedicated to the patron saint.

The "Master of the Danube School." Albrecht Altdorfer, painter, draughtsman, engraver, wood-cutter and architect, was born in Regensburg, in 1469, and remained there until the close of his life in 1538. He was the author of the famous mountain scene now in the Munich Pinakothek, and landscape plays an important part in all his pictures, which are mostly Biblical. Altdorfer was a master of the feeling and took part, with lively interest, in the processions and pilgrimages arranged by the church. "The Miracle-working Spring," in a private gallery in Augsburg, recounts one of the pilgrimages in which he probably participated.

A finely sincere work, once attributed to Altdorfer, is the Crucifixion triptych (Maximilian Museum), painted in 1517, by Ulrich Apt the Elder.

Martin Schongauer
A master who exercised a great influence on Swabian art was Martin Schongauer, a goldsmith, born in Augsburg in 1440. After spending his wander-years in the Netherlands he settled in Kolmar, where he founded his famous school of painting and engraving. This "picture of glory," as he is called in the old church book of Kolmar, owes much to Rogier van der Weyden. A copy in the Munich Pinakothek, of his brilliant self-portrait reveals a young, energetic head of a rather southern type.

This copy was made by his pupil, Hans Burgkmair, who, traveling to Italy at an early age, was strongly influenced by Venetian art. The glowing depths of brown, and the sharp modeling, of Burgkmair's "Madonna and Child" (in Nürnberg) recall the manner of Carpaccio, with whose work he was most in sympathy, and with whom he probably personally acquainted. The beautiful "Mary and Christ," dated 1507, in the Augsburg gallery belongs unmistakably to the Italian Renaissance, and his later works proclaim, even more distinctly, his artistic submission to the new form of art.

Two of Burgkmair's disciples were Martin Schaffner of Ulm, 1480-1541 ("Scenes from the Passion," in Augsburg gallery) and Jörg Breu, who worked with the master in Augsburg, while he, the Saint Anna Church, we can see examples of his somewhat over-elaborated style.

Leonard Beck, 1480-1542, became a master of the Augsburg Painters Guild in 1503 and collaborated with Burgkmair in executing the famous woodcuts ordered by the Emperor Maximilian as illustrations for his fantastic autobiographical romance, "The White King."

Holbein the Elder
Hans Holbein the Elder, the son of a leather worker, Michael Holbein, was born in Augsburg, in 1470, and probably studied in Schongauer's workshop in Kolmar. Although he never journeyed to The Netherlands his paintings have much of the fine lyrical color, and love of nature we associate with those of the brothers van Eyck. His first works of importance are the "Scenes from the Life of the Madonna," painted in 1493 for the wings of an altar in the Weingarten cloister, and now in the Augsburg Cathedral; they are carefully carried out in the realistic manner of the period, but with that strong color sense and feeling for beauty which distinguished him as a poet among the more prosaic artists of his day. A very beautiful passage, in the "Birth of Mary," is the lyrical meeting of Joachim and Anna at the Golden Gate.

With the passing of Hans Holbein the Elder the sun began to set upon the golden age of Augsburg's art. E. A.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Pretending to Be Anthony Trollope

MOST of us know what it is at times to wish we were somebody else, but Charles Lamb was one of those who actually did something about it and pretended that he was someone else. Though a rank outsider he would go up to Oxford, of all places, in vacation time and sit around "fancying myself of what degree or standing I please. In moments of humility I can be a Sizar or Servitor. When the peacock vein rises, I strut a Gentleman Commoner. In graver moments I proceed Master of Arts."

After long reflection I resolved that a certain July should be dedicated to the impersonation of Anthony Trollope; but only in one particular and that, his ability to make himself write just so many pages a day. The first of July was now fully come and I determined to write an article a day for all the days of that month, save Sundays, though hitherto I had only written about thirteen a year. Good or bad, and no matter how bad, inspired or uninspired, accepted or rejected, I vowed an article a day to put my project under the patronage of St. Anthony of Barsetshire. It seemed like saving literature into cordwood lengths, but it was the only way left to me. I had waited years for "the psychological moment" — that leading swindle of time — and now in a moment of humility was willing to take up with some modest maxims about saving wood.

The family had departed for the summer, the "servants" had gone (this is the "plural of majesty"). The house was empty, sweet and garish and I brought all my paraphernalia down into the dining room. As William James once brought himself to say, "I am done with bigness in all its forms." I now said to myself, "I am done with inspiration in all its forms." I tarried most of my friends would have said it for me long ago, but it is not salutary till you say it yourself. Spontaneity had always failed me; perhaps sheer woodenness might do something for me, and so for the sake of July I vowed myself to the mechanical, just as Amiel said Victor Hugo "vowed himself to the titanic."

The only thing I ever had enough of was subjects, and in one particular I was always well abreast of Oliver Holmes for who said he had had about two hundred and fifty ahead. But I was title-poor, for the more titles I had the more helpless I seemed about beginning with any of them. But Dr. Johnson helped me out with his early advice, when asked which book should be first "Read either," he said, and I chose one. And with that there danced upon the scene a complete cohort of imps of all sizes to warn me that of all days this was the worst day for me to try that. The other two hun-

dred and forty-nine neglected subjects of course set up their Ebenezer too, but I was adamant, or rather wooden, and this pandemonium was finally stilled.

The most attractive themes do have a way of receding when you come up close to them, and soon I found that my choicest theme had nothing to say. I had long fallen back upon John Van Dyke's book, "The Desert," and its disclosure of undreamed of riches and color if you could wait through the first painful stretches of sterility. Nothing would come, however, I even dug up the image of the Honorable Peter Stirling and the only thing I remembered about him was, that sometimes for days he just stared at the wall of his office while waiting for clients. A whole anthology of remarks about the miseries of composition came back to me. And I tried to practice a recently read device of an Englishman, who had blandly told how, when his pencil was sharpened, he poised it over his blank page and addressing the powers that preside over such operations said, "I am now ready whenever you are." But I gave that up and contented myself with his more feasible advice not to say anything very good at the beginning of an essay. Now and then would come some unconsidered trifle of thought. Perhaps the recollection that cheered me most and kept me in my heart at all was LeGallienne's saying of the essayist that, his thought "is like a boy's pocket, stuffed with discarded treasures of which his elders are not worthy—strings, marbles, pegs, strange shells, bits of colored pebble, a few old coins of no value at the numismatist's—treasures strictly personal to himself, a chaos of which, with glee he knows it, none can make a cosmos but himself." I certainly had the essayist's pocket but not his cosmic gift. And through all this trouble St. Anthony never so much as looked in to ask how I was making it.

I bethought me of Barrett Wendell, who once suggested that even if you could not write any to speak of, you might at least put together in one place all such ideas as had any family resemblance to each other. And this made things look better for a few moments. Then I would make a well foray into the garden saying "Well, a man has got to have a breath of fresh air, Trollope or no Trollope," not caring a rap about fresh air, but only about escaping that article. As for nature abhorring a vacuum, I wished I could see a little more evidence of it. A shock-headed errand boy who made a welcome diversion at the front door I held on to like a long lost brother. My plight was so pitiable that I even dug up Hosea Biglow's résumé of his speech in town meeting, it was so like my present situation.

"Subjunct statted; expanded; delayed; extended. Pump lively. Gimble remarks; continued; kerried on; pushed re-statted; kind o' gin out. Subjunct re-statted; delectated; stirred up permissuous. Pump ag'in. Dits back to where he sot out. Breaks loose ag'in and stais his subjunct; does it backwads, sideways, end-ways, criss-cross, bevillin', noways. Sees his subjunct a-nosin round after him ag'in. Finely concludes to conclud."

Toward mid-afternoon things seemed to be floating a little more closely together like seaweed, albeit the last run of seaweed, and there was a land smell in the air. About four o'clock "the butter began to come," a phrase I cherished from the Brookfield correspondence, and I was now at a pass where neither mixed metaphors nor split infinitives troubled me in the least. This was an endurance test. And the first day did see an article for that day.

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On Saturday night I saw the six articles written and never did Sunday look so good. With fear and trembling I sent the whole batch off to an editor, who took them all! The next week saw but five and those too found safe harbor. The week I produced but four, and likewise the last week. There were nineteen in all, but the editor said he would take one more if I would tell how I managed to do it, which would have made twenty, but I could not very well say that it had been made possible only by running a fancy-dress ball, and that by a continuous performance, together with the invocation of saints.

The next year I renewed my vow and reached the height of twenty-three and the third July I achieved twenty-four but never more than that. I never reached twenty-eight. That was my Caracassonne. St. Anthony became attentive enough when he saw I meant business, and at the end of the third period confided to me that there had been a rare lot of exaggeration about his so-many pages a day and that he often slipped up, but it would not do at all for a saint to let on about it.

Adventure

All his heart is singing
On a rising road
Fortune's beatitudes
In roving mood and mode:
Blessed the adventurous,
Foot on shale or stone;
Blessed then temerity
Taking the unknown.
Blessed is the venturing
Up around a hill;
Oh the glory underfoot
Wander where you will.

Blessed the adventurer
Out to reap surprise,
Taken by contrivances,
And by oper eyes.
Glad I go, all venturing,
On an unknown trail
Into unknown wonder.
Adventurer, hail!
MARtha WEBSTER MERRETT.

Marblehead
(1875)

The curved strand
Of cool, gray sand
Lies like a sickle by the sea;
The tide is low.
But soft and slow
Is creeping higher up the lea.

The beach-birds fleet,
With twinkling feet,
Hurry and scurry to and fro,
And sip, and chat
Of this and that
Which you and I may never know.

The runlets gay,
That haste away
To meet each snowy-bosomed crest,
Enrich the shore
With fleeting store
Of art-defying arabesque.

Each higher wave
Doth touch and lave
A million pebbles smooth and bright;
Straightway they grow
A beauteous show,
With hues unknown before bedight.

—JOHN W. CHADWICK, in "A Book of Poems."

Old Ceylon Inscriptions

The northern frontier, where the Tamils and Sinhalese joined hands, ran through a region known as the Wann, a word close akin to the Sinhalese adjective "wala," meaning wild or woodland, and perhaps to the western "wald," "weald," "wold," and possibly "wild."

Some of the oldest of all written records in Ceylon were found in the Wann on a long, low hill, a petrified whale half submerged in the sea of trees, where so many inscriptions are carved in the rocks that it took me four days' hard work to copy those I found, and probably there are as many more as I missed. For the place is a labyrinth of clefts and caves and boulders, all overgrown with forest wherever the trees can find earth enough to lodge their roots, and tangled up with octopus-like fig-trees, and creepers, and thorny euphorbias, where no earth at all appears to surround the roots that dig into sun-scorched cracks among the rocks. The hill is less than a mile long, and not more, I think, than two hundred feet high; but at one time it must have been the abiding place of hundreds of monks, for every possible sheltered corner shows some sign of their sojourn there. In some places steps are sunk into the rocks; in others, deep rock-cut grooves show where walls were founded, or square socket-holes remain that once held the bases of wooden pillars. Some of the rock surfaces beside the water-holes are pitted with circular holes, whose worn sides suggest they may have been mortars to pound grain; but the caves beneath the boulders give the plainest picture of what must have been scenes of the most monastic life in Southern Asia. . . . The boulders have natural hollows beneath them, or sometimes only overhanging sides, where the little art shallow depressions were scooped or worn in the hard stone floors and used as receptacles for their beds. The open caves thus formed were closed by brick walls, and above these, where they joined the rock above, drip-edges were cut. . . . That rain-water should pass away outside the cave. In the rock brows above the drip-edges the inscriptions were cut, in that old alphabet which fathered every script of India and further India, except those derived from the Arabic writing brought in many centuries later. Tamil, Sinhalese, and even Siamese. The latter, one of the alphabets of Japan, another of Java, and a score of Indian alphabets find in these rocks, and used in several of his inscriptions by Asoka. — JOHN STILL, in "The Jungle Time."

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Adventurer, hail!
MARtha WEBSTER MERRETT.



Flower Study. From a Painting by Raphael Nelson

DIRECT and unaffected methods are used by Mr. Raphael Nelson in his subject effects. He chooses his subject and makes all minor details subservient to it. Here is a bunch of flowers dominating the canvas. There is nothing to distract the eye from the principal object. A quiet background, an unpretentious vase resting upon a plain stand, the dark tones of which set off the brilliance of the blossoms, complete the picture.

The charm of the painting lies in the sunlight and shadow, the petals catch the light on their silver lips and turn shyly away into the soft tones that lose themselves in the subdued background. The bright combination of colors in the original are not altogether missing in the reproduction which speaks of rich yellows and mellow golds, of heavy dark green foliage, and of pearly whites.

There is a delightful honesty in this artist's work. He offers his goods for what they are worth without any effort at a worked-up effect, and the result is a restful picture that gives pleasure because of its unaffected and unbroken harmony.

"The Babees Book"

What more delightful than to browse in old etiquette books, finding there some of those quaint admonitions in which this type of volume abounds. One of these early books, "The Polite Philosopher," published in 1734, containing many genial and pointed reminders on good behavior, makes this interesting comparison in its pages: "Behavior is like architecture: the symmetry of the whole pleases us so much, that we examine not into its parts; which, if we did, we should find much nicely required in forming such a Structure; though to Persons of no Taste, the Rules of either Art would seem to have little connexion with their Effects."

In "A Book of Etiquette," published in the eighteenth hundred and seventies, the author warns against overpoliteness, and also against its lack: "As it is ill-mannered to express too much regret, so it is the essence of rudeness not to make any apology."

One of the most delightful of these old manners' volumes is Hugh Rhoads' "Book of Nurture," published at the early date of 1877, in which some of the world's striving to get them bread. "I would not know why the people were dressed nor when the holiday came, I would be that bent with the hardship." Once he spoke to me about the virtues of a certain well that we were near. I wrote down the phrase. Afterwards I thought that this was the expression he had used, "The water of that well . . . when the sun is on the stones, the coldness of it would shake the teeth in your head." But Murty had a better story. He had said "The water of that well . . . when the sun would be splitting the flags, the coldness of it would shiver the teeth in your head."

Educated people find it hard to believe that an Irish countryman or woman, when speaking, has often a compelling sense of style. I believe that it is so. A man said to me, "He was offered gallons of gold in Caran seal to betray the people." He used "gallons" with "gold" for the sake of the alliteration. Another man said, "I could have made monuments with money if I had stayed in America." — PADRAIC COLUM, in "The Road Round Ireland."

Le vrai Accomplissement est spirituel

LES humains cherchent toujours à réussir dans un certain champ d'action choisi pour diriger leurs efforts. Depuis l'enfant avec son jouet jusqu'à ceux qui sont d'un âge plus mûr, le désir inhérent d'accomplir quelque chose se fait sentir. Quand bien même on ne verrait pas immédiatement la réalisation de ses espérances, si les efforts sont dignes d'être faits, ils ne seront pas perdus, mais ils aideront à donner le courage nécessaire pour accomplir davantage.

Les rapports de la Bible concernant la vie et les œuvres de Christ-Jésus montrent que sa carrière fut plus pleine de succès que celle d'aucun autre. Les paroles de Jésus prouvent que son pouvoir était dérivé de Dieu. Il dit: "Le Père, qui demeure en moi, c'est lui qui accomplit ses propres œuvres." Jésus savait que le pouvoir spirituel était non seulement à sa portée, mais à celle de toute l'humanité, quand il dit: "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais."

Pour mettre à profit ce pouvoir divin, il faut que l'individu acquière, dans quelque mesure, une compréhension démontable de Dieu. L'étude que nous faisons dans les pages de la Bible et du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé* avec la *Clef des Écritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), par Mary Baker Eddy, nous aide à apprendre et à appliquer la loi immuable de Dieu, "la loi du bien" (*Principles of the Science Divine*, p. 1), qui gouverne l'homme réel.

L'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne ne tarde pas à apprendre que rien ne s'accomplit par accident ou par suite d'efforts hasardeux. Non seulement l'action de remettre de jour en jour vote-t-elle le temps, mais cette tentative de différer l'action mène souvent au découragement. Mrs. Eddy dit: "Il faut que le moi humain soit évangélisé" (*Science et Santé*, p. 254). La résolution de se débarrasser de l'apathie, de l'impatience, de la pitié de soi, de la condamnation de soi, de l'envie, de l'autorité personnelle et d'autres habitudes nuisibles de la pensée et de l'action, doit accompagner l'acquisition d'un état de conscience dans lequel les idées spirituelles peuvent fleurir et porter des fruits. Tout désir purement égoïste d'avoir soit place soit pouvoir doit céder au désir de servir pour le bien de tous. Ceux qui ont le plus contribué à l'amélioration du genre humain ont été les premiers à renoncer à eux-mêmes. Il faut se rappeler que c'est l'Entendement divin, Dieu, seul, qui produit sans limite l'intelligence, la force et le courage nécessaires pour toute entreprise légitime. Si l'on n'est pas satisfait de ses progrès, on devra peut-être faire un inventaire mental pour voir si l'on ne néglige pas les choses spirituelles. L'enfant de Dieu reçoit sans cesse de sa source divine une abondance de qualités spirituelles qui fournissent l'expression de l'activité parfaite.

Pour avoir la santé il faut apprendre et comprendre que la vie est Dieu, la compagnie de la Vie; et la Vie est Dieu, et partout présente. Saint Paul a dit: "C'est en lui que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être." Ainsi la santé n'est en aucune façon subordonnée à la matière ou aux conditions corporelles. La santé est l'intégralité, basée sur la bonne manière de penser. Que le malade se détourne d'un sens du moi matériel pour se tourner vers la contemplation de l'homme spirituel, et il verra bientôt qu'il jouit d'une meilleure santé.

Whenever ye Answer or speke, ye shall be purveyed
What ye shall sing, speke eke thing
On say Wyse latte thy Reson by
Sayde
For many wordes be rihte Tedious
To yeke wyseman that shalle yeve
audience;
Praying to eschewe there doo dilligence."

This quaintly sounding bit of verse is not so difficult to decipher, with its archaic spelling; for, as another margin note explains, "Many words are a bore to a wise man."

True Attainment Spiritual

HUMANITY is ever striving to attain success in some chosen field of endeavor. From the child with his toy to those of riper years there is an inherent desire to achieve. Even though one may not realize the immediate fulfillment of his hopes, if the course of endeavor be worthy, his efforts are not wasted, but help to foster courage for further attainment.

The Biblical record of the life and works of Christ Jesus shows a career successful beyond that of all others. That Jesus' power was derived from God is proved by his words, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Jesus knew spiritual power to be available, not only for himself but for all mankind, when he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he also do."

In order to avail oneself of this divine power the individual must acquire, in some measure, a demonstrable understanding of God. An unbiased study of the Bible and of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will help one to learn and to apply the unchanging law of God, "the law of good" (*Rudimental Divine Science*, p. 1), which governs the real man.

The student of Christian Science soon learns that nothing is accomplished by chance or haphazard effort. Not only does procrastination steal time, but this temptation to defer action often leads on to discouragement. Mrs. Eddy says, "The human self must be evangelized" (*Science and Health*, p. 254). The resolve to divest oneself of apathy, impatience, selfishness, self-condemnation, envy, personal domination, and other harmful habits of thought and action must accompany the attainment of a state of consciousness in which spiritual ideas may flourish and bear fruit. Any purely selfish desire for place or power must give way to willing service for the good of all. Those individuals who have done most for the betterment of mankind have been the first to renounce self. It must be remembered that it is divine Mind, God, which alone provides without limit the intelligence, strength, and courage for every right undertaking. If one is unsatisfied with

his progress, he may need to make a mental inventory to see if he is not neglecting spiritual things. God's child is constantly receiving from his divine source an abundant supply of spiritual qualities which provide for the expression of perfect activity.

To attain health one must learn and realize that health is concomitant to Life; and Life is God, and everywhere present. Paul said, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Thus health is in no way subordinate to matter or bodily conditions. Health is wholeness, based upon right thinking. Let the invalid turn from a sense of material selfhood to the contemplation of spiritual man, and he will soon find himself rejoicing in better health.

All the gifts of divine Love are as freely and abundantly bestowed as is the air we breathe, no one individual being more favored than another. All belongs to God; and man in His image has access to all that the Father has. By learning to reflect God, divine Mind, we may grow into accord with the source of true being, thereby proving that "no good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly."

For one to believe that he is handicapped by disease regarded as hereditary, by incompetence, poverty, or circumstances, would be to permit these false beliefs to hinder his advancement. Many failures and untold sufferings might be traced to what was thought to be a law of heredity. Mrs. Eddy has written, "Heredity is not a law" (*ibid.*, p. 178). And on the same page she adds, "In proportion to our understanding of Christian Science, we are freed from the belief of heredity." What a joyous outlook it is that, as one learns of man's true spiritual selfhood, the fears that have bound mankind for centuries are found to be no more a part of the real man than is falsehood a part of truth!

As we learn to practice spiritual truth, it will be found that the beliefs of sin, sickness, failure, and death have no power to stop or hinder the operation of divine law, which, through the gently persuasive voice of love, in the words of the poet,

"Shall . . . scatter in his breeze
The whole dark pile of human mockeries."

Now is the time to analyze our thinking to see if we are making the best use of the understanding and talents we possess, thereby helping toward a world-wide betterment ultimately in the attainment of peace and good will to all.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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STOCKS MOVE NARROWLY IN COTTON MARKET

Mildly Cheerful Sentiment Prevails but Volume of Business Small

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market came to the close of a quiet week with the bull forces maintaining undisputed leadership today.

Trading was extremely quiet, save for the two-hour session aggregating 700,000 shares, but several popular favorites were marked up 2 points or more, and gains of a point or so were numerous among pivotal shares. The market closed with a firm tone.

More short covering than profit taking made its appearance. The safety razor stocks, Autolamp shot up nearly 10 points, and Gillette gained moderately. Although the rails have been heavy all the week, Atchison and Frisco rose more than 2 points, probably reflecting retirement of short positions.

United Aircraft, Loe's and Columbian Carbon, in which groups of professional traders have taken an interest this week, all moved up about two points. A movement in Radio Keith, however, failed to make much headway.

A movement was started in General Bronze, which rose two points on the heels of publication of report of its unfilled orders totaling \$6,500,000.

Such issues as American Can, U. S. Steel, Johns-Manville, General Electric, Fox, Sears Roebuck and Radio gained a point or so. Practically all groups of shares participated in the rise to some extent, with the exception of the oil and cotton. Firmness in the grain markets was helpful to stocks.

A few stocks were heavy, notably Sinclair, Atlantic Refining and Bendix, reflecting unfavorable earnings reports.

The market was favorably influenced by statements from President Hoover and Secretary Mellon holding out real hope of continuance of the income tax reduction, and discrediting predictions of a large Treasury deficit.

Week-end business reports and surveys coming to hand were mildly optimistic. Bank clearings as reported for the week by Dun's however, failed to show any change of trend. Cities outside New York showed a drop of about 21 per cent from last year, and including New York, the reduction was nearly 30 per cent, reflecting in part lessened stock market activity.

Earnings reports from oil companies continued to reflect unsatisfactory conditions in the industry. Sinclair Refining Co. reports a share for the first half, compared to dividend requirements of \$1. Atlantic Refining earned only \$1.05, about equal to regular dividend requirement, but others, such as Gulf, for the like period a year ago. Bendix Aviation, which serves the automotive and airplane industries, reflected the curtailed operations in both divisions, the first half of 1930 being 73 cents a share, compared with \$2.56.

Week-end reports from the steel industry, however, maintained the hopeful note of a few days ago. Operations in the Youngstown area are expected to show a little improvement next week, and steel scrap prices at Chicago were marked up 50 cents a ton.

There is no money market on Saturday, but easy money early next week, growing a little firmer as the month-end approaches, was looked for in banking circles. Federal Reserve open market operations are expected to prevent any important tightening of rates.

Bonds Are Firm

In a small turnover, prices of bonds maintained the upward trend, which has characterized the movement throughout the week.

Legal railroad issues were buoyant. Atchison general is, widely held by savings banks, reached a new high for the year, and New York Central refunding 5s and Union Pacific first 4s, also legal issues, were firm. Utilities were thinly traded and virtually unchanged.

Stock privilege issues which were sluggish a part of the week showed an inclination to advance in sympathy with cottons. Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s were strong. General Theater 6s were in demand. Baltimore & Ohio convertible 5s and Royal Dutch warrant 4s were firm.

Foreign bonds fluctuated narrowly, and displayed a firm undertone. French, German and Japanese Governments were firm.

There was little demand for U. S. Governments, only a few issues appearing in the day's transactions.

VIGOROUS UPWARD MOVE IN PRICES OF CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO (AP)—Grain prices moved strongly upward today, influenced by suggestions that a new crop of 150,000 bushels of wheat would be fed to livestock this season. Hereafter the extreme highest amount of such use of wheat on account of scarcity of corn has been 100,000 bushels, and the majority of traders were inclined to regard 100,000 bushels allowance as liberal.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 Range Div.	1930 Range Div.	1930 Range Div.	1930 Range Div.
High	Low	High	Low
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By The Associated Press

NOW OFFERING LARGE YIELDS

Due in Some Measure to Uncertainty Over Dividend or Business Prospects

Although the stock market as measured by the averages has shown some improvement in recent sessions, there are a number of issues at or near the low prices of the year, with additional new issues of a nature and character, so that yields obtainable are higher than they have been for a long time.

While the great majority of corporations have continued the dividend rates in effect at the beginning of the year, and other companies have declared extra dividends or resumed or increased payments, in other lines of industry where the trade readjustment has been more severe payments have been passed or reduced, and the possibility of further cut partly responsible for the high yields obtainable on a number of issues at present.

In certain instances the lower prices indicate rather strongly that dividends may be cut, or passed entirely, but in others high yields reflect the uncertainties of the future.

At current dividend rates and at prevailing market prices, yields of 17 per cent may be advanced on a large list of stocks traded in the New York Stock Exchange. On some of these the prevailing dividend rate already represents a 10 per cent advance over the rate of last year, and continued lowering prices indicate that the dividend may again be cut. On the other hand, yields on many are so high that even if the dividend is reduced, the yield in half the stocks at current prices would still yield an attractive return, in view of present money rates.

A compilation of dividend announcements by Standard & Poor's for July 1 and Aug. 20 shows the following interesting results: Dividends unchanged, 649; dividends increased, 3; dividends decreased, 21, and dividends omitted, 2.

The following paragraphs show the yields afforded at present, dividend rates and at current market prices on a large number of stocks:

A List of Big Yields

With a dividend of \$1. E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company yields 11.8 per cent; Standard Consolidated Oil, 10.1 per cent; Dome Mines, 13.3 per cent; and Tennessee Copper & Chemical, 8.9 per cent.

On a \$1.50 dividend basis Calumet & Hecla yields 10.7 per cent; Miami Copper, 10 per cent; National Amalgam, 10.1 per cent; Nevada Consolidated, 10.5 per cent, and Standard Brands, 7.8 per cent.

On a \$1.50 dividend basis Amerasia yields 9 per cent; Archer-Daniels-Midland, 10 per cent; Barnsdall A., 8.7 per cent; Hall Printing, 8.7 per cent; Hupp Motor Cars, 15.4 per cent; Standard Consolidated Oil, 10.1 per cent; Inspiration Copper, 14 per cent; Investors Equity, 14.3 per cent; Mid-Continent Petroleum, 8.5 per cent; National Department Stores, 14.8 per cent; Standard Brands, 7.8 per cent; Poor & Company B., 8.7 per cent; Reynolds Metals, 8 per cent; Richmond Oil, 12.5 per cent; Rio Grande Oil, 12.5 per cent; Savage Arms, 10.5 per cent; Standard Consolidated Oil, 10.1 per cent; Stewart-Warner, 8 per cent, and Walworth Company 7.7 per cent.

With dividends of \$3: American Steel Foundries yields 8.3 per cent; Borg, Warner, 10.3 per cent; Bulova Watch 11.1 per cent; Chrysler 10.7 per cent; Eaton Axle and Spring 13.6 per cent; Granite City Steel, 12.5 per cent; Kennecott Copper 8.8 per cent; Lehigh Valley Coal preferred 12 per cent; Midland Steel Products 9.1 per cent; Montgomery Ward 9.4 per cent; Onondaga Cement, 10.3 per cent; Phelps, Dodge & Co. 9.4 per cent, and Studebaker Corporation 10.3 per cent.

12 Per Cent Ice Stock

On a \$4 dividend basis American Ice yields 12.5 per cent, American Locomotive 9.5 per cent, American Writing Paper preferred 10.5 per cent, Cudahy Packing 10 per cent, Fox Film 9.3 per cent, Granite City Steel, 12.5 per cent, Magma Copper 12.9 per cent, Nash Motors 12.1 per cent, Republic Steel 11.8 per cent and Western Dairy Products 10.3 per cent.

Dividends of \$1 with the following yields: American Shipbuilding 10.1 per cent, American Sugar 9.3 per cent, Electric Storage Battery 7.8 per cent, Freeport Texas 11.9 per cent, and United States Steel 11.9 per cent.

With \$6 dividends: American Car & Foundry yields 13.3 per cent, Cerro de Pasco 13 per cent, Electric Auto Lite 8.7 per cent and Mack Trucks 10.7 per cent.

With \$7 dividends: American Brown Boveri preferred yields 9.6 per cent; Armour of Delaware preferred, 9.6 per cent; Baltimore & Ohio preferred, 9.6 per cent; Smelting preferred, 7 per cent; Manhattan Elevated guaranteed, 14 per cent; Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, 14 per cent; Pressed Steel 14 per cent; Federal Motor Truck 14 per cent; Rand-Rand preferred, 7.3 per cent, and Sloss-Sheffield Steel preferred, 14 per cent.

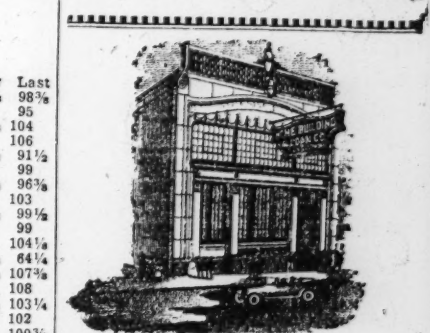
On an \$8 dividend basis Continental Gas preferred yields 11.3 per cent; Kinney Company preferred 10.1 per cent; Southern Railway, 10 per cent, and Universal Pictures first preferred, 17 per cent.

In addition to these groupings other companies whose shares afford high yields at current dividend rates and prices include the following: Checker Cab, \$4.20, yielding 19 per cent; Federal Motor Truck, 80 cents, yielding 10 per cent; Great Western Sugar, \$1.40, yielding 8 per cent; Howe Sound, \$4.50, yielding 15.8 per cent; International Paper & Power A., \$2.40, yielding 10.8 per cent; Kellogg, \$1.60, yielding 9.4 per cent, and White Rock Mineral Springs, \$4.50, yielding 9.6 per cent.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—The following are quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and compared with last week and a year ago:

Wheat, 2 red.....	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.40
Corn, 3 yellow.....	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.21 1/2
Flour, 100 lb.....	5.40	5.40	5.40
Beef, family.....	23.50	23.50	23.50
Pork, 100 lb.....	31.50	31.50	31.50
Lard, 100 lb.....	11.00	11.00	11.00
Cotton, mid up.....	11.25	11.25	11.25
Sugar, 100 lb.....	22.00	22.00	22.00
Wool, 100 lb.....	22.00	22.00	22.00
Yarn, 100 lb.....	22.00	22.00	22.00
Print cloth.....	.0250	.0250	.0250



Home Building and Loan Co.

16 and 18 Laura Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
ASSETS \$2,840,133.91

Each quarter since organization in 1921 this Company has earned and paid dividends at the yearly rate of not less than 7%

Full Information on Request

Think of Bristol, England. Bristol is the centre of the new industrial South and only two railway routes from the densely populated Midlands. There is a home market of 30,000,000 within 150 miles, and the docks open up the export markets of three world manufacturing centres in Bristol.

Send for "THE BOOK OF BRISTOL INDUSTRY" to the Bristol Firm, 11, Abchurch Lane, Bristol, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol, England.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

STOCKS: Firm; pivotal shares in demand. Bonds: Firm; Atchison general 4s at new high. Curb: Irregular; utilities firm. Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Spanish weak. Cotton: Higher; decreased hedge selling. Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO: Wheat: Firm; large feeding demand and unfavorable weather forecast. Cattle: Steady. Hogs: Lower.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Today	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Previous day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Month ago	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Year ago	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Three years ago	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Five years ago	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
October	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
November	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
December	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
January	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
February	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
March	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
April	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
May	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
June	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
July	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
October	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
November	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
December	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
January	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
February	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
March	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
April	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
May	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
June	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
July	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10

THE WILLIAM CARTER COMPANY

A dividend of one and one-half per cent (\$1.50 a share) on the preferred stock of this company, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 25.

HORACE A. CARTER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

Interlake Iron Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Electric Bond & Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent in common on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

The Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 1/2 cents

SORRELL WINS AGAINST A'S

Holds Champions to Seven Hits—Philadelphia Errors Are Costly

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	41	22	.652
Washington	38	25	.603
New York	37	26	.588
Cleveland	36	27	.569
Detroit	35	28	.556
Chicago	34	29	.539
St. Louis	33	30	.524
Boston	32	31	.509

Although the Philadelphia Athletics were defeated by the Detroit Tigers in the first game of the American League game on Aug. 22 by 7 to 1, they did not lose ground in their race for the pennant, as the Washington Senators, their chief rivals, also were defeated. St. Louis was the team victorious over the Senators, the score being 4 to 3, in 10 innings. Cleveland stretched its winning streak to seven games by taking the New York Yankees, 5 to 4. In the remaining contest, the Chicago White Sox defeated the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 4.

Detroit took an early lead over the champions when it scored two runs in the first inning on a wild throw by Bishop. The Tigers added two more in the fourth when Dale Alexander connected with a homer after Charlie Gehring had tripled. In the ninth following, the Tigers scored three more runs on four hits and a wild throw by Jimmy Fox. George Earnshaw started for the Athletics, only to be taken out at the end of the fifth inning and replaced by Mahaffey. Sorrell pitched for Detroit and held the A's to seven well-scattered hits.

Hadley held the Browns in check for the first eight innings and seemed certain of victory, only to weaken in the ninth and allow three runs to score and tie up the game. Sorrell pitched for Detroit and held the A's to seven well-scattered hits. Hadley held the Browns in check for the first eight innings and seemed certain of victory, only to weaken in the ninth and allow three runs to score and tie up the game.

Despite the hard hitting of Lou Gehrig, who accounted for three of New York's runs with two home runs and a single, the Athletics managed to hit the Yankees. The veteran first baseman made his three hits in four times at bat, with Chapman, his team mate, also getting the same number of hits. Hudlin pitched steady ball for the Indians, keeping 10 New York hits well scattered. Arnold and Morgan hit well for the winners, each getting three out of five, one of the former's being a homer.

Ted Lyons pitched effective ball in the Red Sox and won his eighteenth victory of the season. Only nine hits were made by the losers, the longest being a double by Dundy and a triple by Webb. Barnes and Reynolds each made two hits in four trips to the plate for the White Sox, one of the latter's being a double. Smead Jolley also doubled for the winners. Danny MacFayden pitched fine ball for the losers during the first five innings, but weakened in the sixth to allow four runs to cross the plate. He was not entirely at fault, however, as two errors by Bill Reagan, Boston second baseman, aided the White Sox in scoring.

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 4 6 0
Philadelphia..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 12
Batteries—Sorrell and Haworth; Earnshaw, Mahaffey, Perkins and Cochran; Schang, Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Van Graft, McGowan and Connolly. Time—1h. 50m.

AT WASHINGTON
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 12
Batteries—Stewart and Perrell; Hinkle, Liska and Spivey; McGowan and Connolly. Umpires—Grimm, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 55m.

AT NEW YORK
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 10
New York..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 10 10
Batteries—Hudlin and Sewell; Sherid, Holway, Phipps and Dickey; Losing pitcher—Sherid. Umpires—Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 40m.

AT BOSTON
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 8
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 8
Batteries—Smith and Connelly; Losing pitcher—MacFayden. Umpires—Dinnin, Nollin and Campbell. Time—1h. 30m.

BOY WINS MAJOR TRAPSHOOT PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DAYTON, O. — Fourteen-year-old Alfred R. King of Wichita Falls, Tex., became the thirty-first Grand American Handicap champion by shooting a field of 96 contestants from 43 states and the Dominion of Canada here Aug. 22. So young and so small that a lightweight gun had to be built especially for him, the slight youngster from the Lone Star state's greatest sportsman's country won the world's greatest trapshooters in the race for the foremost honor in the target game.

Despite the fact that he never before had broken more than 93 targets in 100, and that his average for the season to date was 79 breaks in 100, the youthful Texan stepped to the traps Aug. 22 and shattered 97 out of 100 clays to tie with three others. In a spectacular and dramatic shoot-off he won over the trio, missing only one target in the extra 50, and when his final target had dissolved, a crowd swarmed forth and lifted him to their shoulders.

He won a medal valued at \$400 for the feat and a purse of \$1000 and received them before the applauding spectators from the hands of the president of the Amateur Trapshooting Association, Guy V. Dering of Chicago.

Four in Shootoff
In the shootoff with young King were J. L. Scott of Kansas City, Mo., Lawrence H. Crampton of Dayton, O., and Dan Casey of Toledo.

Placed 16 yards away from the traps, young King had a slight disadvantage in distance over his competitors, all of them of vastly more experience than he.

Crampton and Casey missed two

AUSTRALIANS REGAIN ASHES

Defeat the English by an Innings and 39 Runs at the Oval

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Australia regained the "ashes," symbol of cricket supremacy, from England in an unexpected upset final finish here Aug. 22 to the decisive fifth test match of the 1930 series when they dismissed the mother country for a second innings score of 251, thus gaining an overwhelming victory by an innings and 39 runs in the final day's play of this meted suit.

The situation when Herbert Sutcliffe and W. Whysall opened the previous day's downpour of rain was that England, having already lost two matches, were in a desperate position. The Aussies, who had been batting for 405 minutes, had scored 266 runs to avoid the ignominy of an innings defeat. Contrary to earlier anticipation, the pitch never proved easy, though it could not be described as a "bowler's paradise" or a "glutted wicket."

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Hunter Defaults Match to Tilden

United States Tennis Championships

NEWPORT, R. I. (P.)—With the United States tennis championships just around the corner, Bill Tilden, who has dominated the American game for the past decade or so, still appears to have a firm grip on the title.

The national champion, despite his long years of service, advanced into the two championship rounds of the important Newport Casino invitation tournament. He gained the title round of the singles play, what might be termed a fluke, advancing on the default of his intimate friend and doubles partner, Frank Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y. Both proved, however, that they were still important factors in the net game by gaining the last round of the doubles play with an impressive straight set victory.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Tex., member of the Davis Cup doubles team and co-holder of the Wimbledon title championship, won the right to meet Tilden in the singles final by defeating George S. Lott Jr. of Chicago, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3, in the upper half semifinal.

A few minutes after James Stewart Cushman, chairman of the Newport Casino tennis committee, informed the press of the results, which were reversed. The Cubs this time, instead of the Giants, took a lead in the first inning by sending home five big runs. The Giants seemed unable to overcome this advantage, but to make the game sure, the champions staged another rally in the eighth which netted five more runs. Charlie Root pitched the entire distance for the Cubs and kept 10 New York hits well scattered. Freddy Lindstrom hit a home run for the Giants in the first inning after two were out, but the hitting fever broke down at dawn Aug. 23.

The Cardinals found all of Philadelphia's pitchers to their liking and made 15 hits to score 10 runs. The Phillies took an early lead by getting five runs in the first three innings, but were unable to hold this advantage. Elliott started for the losers and did well until the fourth, at which time he was taken out and replaced by Claude Passeau. St. Louis, who had been batting for 405 minutes, had scored 266 runs to avoid the ignominy of an innings defeat. Contrary to earlier anticipation, the pitch never proved easy, though it could not be described as a "bowler's paradise" or a "glutted wicket."

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CUBS VICTORS OVER GIANTS

Charlie Root Holds New Yorkers in Second Game of Series

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	41	22	.652
New York	38	25	.603
Cincinnati	37	26	.588
St. Louis	36	27	.569
Pittsburgh	35	28	.556
Boston	34	29	.539
Cleveland	33	30	.524
Philadelphia	32	31	.509

Chicago increased its lead in the National League race to three full games over New York on Aug. 22, by defeating the Giants in the second game of the series at Wrigley Field, 12 to 4. The two teams are now even, as the Giants took the opening contest of the series on Aug. 21. Brooklyn lost a chance to gain on New York when it was defeated by Cincinnati for the third time in a row, 4 to 1. The St. Louis Cardinals advanced one place in the eighth which netted five more runs. Charlie Root pitched the entire distance for the Cubs and kept 10 New York hits well scattered. Freddy Lindstrom hit a home run for the Giants in the first inning after two were out, but the hitting fever broke down at dawn Aug. 23.

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BETTY NUTHALL VS. MRS. HARPER

Women's Net Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Virginia B. Ducker of St. Louis is the first woman public parks tennis champion of the United States as the result of her victory over Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., in the final round on the Rock Creek Park courts here Aug. 22. The St. Louis municipal titleholder won the new tennis title in a hard-fought three-set battle by scores of 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Title honors in the women's doubles were awarded to the Buffalo team composed of Miss Ethel Haas and Miss Lydia C. Kayser, who defeated Mrs. Ducker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis entrants, in the final round. The score was 6-4, 6-2.

In the women's singles final, Mrs. Ducker's well-placed short shots into the receiving court proved to be the main factor in her victory. With the exception of the second set, play was close throughout the contest.

Mrs. Martinez drove consistently to the corners of the court in the opening set. The direction on her cross-court shots was excellent. The St. Louis player did not show good control of her shots during part of this set.

The Washington player became somewhat erratic in the second set, while Mrs. Ducker showed steady improvement. Mrs. Martinez was slightly weakened in this set. Mrs. Ducker gained confidence in the second set of the game in the second set, and followed by taking the third set and the match. Mrs. Ducker scored a total of 80 points as compared to 62 by Mrs. Martinez in the three sets played.

Brilliant overhead play by Miss Haas, 15 years old, and consistent forehand drives by Miss Kayser, expert and consultant to the Federal Farm Board.

Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Enfield urged concerted action by the leading central banks and their respective governments to harmonize the policy of gold with modern world requirements. This, they declared, would result in world-wide credit expansion, which, in turn, would counteract the fall of prices.

Mr. Lloyd indicated that the Bank of France was the principle offender in buying and hoarding gold, and he voiced the hope that it would rectify the mistake he held it was making and assume the lead in monetary reform. Mr. Enfield said in the bank for international settlements an institution which "may prove a common factor in the monetary policy of the world."

"I once attempted to estimate the relative importance of various factors in the agricultural depression," Professor Warren said, "and my estimates were that in 1921 one-third of the trouble was due to supply and demand and two-thirds to monetary causes. In 1928, I estimated that four-fifths of the trouble was monetary. Prices of food at retail are now as high as in 1921, and the cost of living in England and the United States.

"I do not consider that overproduction of food is now an important factor in the situation. At the present time I see no evidence that there is an oversupply of food products. The agricultural depression is a complex phenomenon, and the monetary policy of the world is a factor in it."

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MARGARET RAVIOR WINS IN LONG SWIM

TORONTO, Ont. (P.)—Margaret Ravior, 23-year-old Philadelphia girl, who turned professional to compete in the women's 10-mile Marathon swim of the Canadian National Exhibition, won first prize of \$5000 Aug. 22.

While other favorites found the pace too swift and dropped out, the Philadelphia girl, unknown in Marathon swimming, found the chilly waters of Lake Ontario entirely to her taste and swam her way to victory by nearly three minutes over Mrs. Ruth Tower-Corsan of Toronto, who won \$2500.

Ethel McGary of New York, who, like Miss Ravior, turned professional to compete in the event, set the pace for eight miles, only to give up with victory in sight. Miss Ravior then took the lead and never thereafter relinquished it.

Third place and \$1000 went to Ethel Hurtle Gary of New York, who won the race in 1928. Other prize winners were: fourth, Anna Looney, Warren, O.; fifth, Anna Perrell, Benoit, Minn.; sixth, Irene Yurak, Elmhurst, N. Y., \$250.

Only three others of the starting field of 32 finished the course. Olive Gatterdam of Toronto, formerly of Seattle, was seventh; John Ford of England, eighth, and Lily Dibble, Toronto, ninth.

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Birmingham..... 72 55 .567
Atlanta..... 70 58 .552
Little Rock..... 62 66 .485
Nashville..... 57 72 .442
Chattanooga..... 34 94 .266

RESULTS AUG. 22
New Orleans 2, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 8, Mobile 2.

BARRY WOOD WINS FINAL
SQUIRREL ISLAND, Me. (P.)—W. Barry Wood Jr. of Hartford, Conn., won the men's singles championship at the annual tennis tournament here by defeating H. Holbrook Hyde of New Haven, Conn., 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 10-8. Perry Rockefeller and Edgar P. Dawson, Maine state doubles champions, won the doubles by defeating Hyde and Ames Wilder of New Haven, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3.

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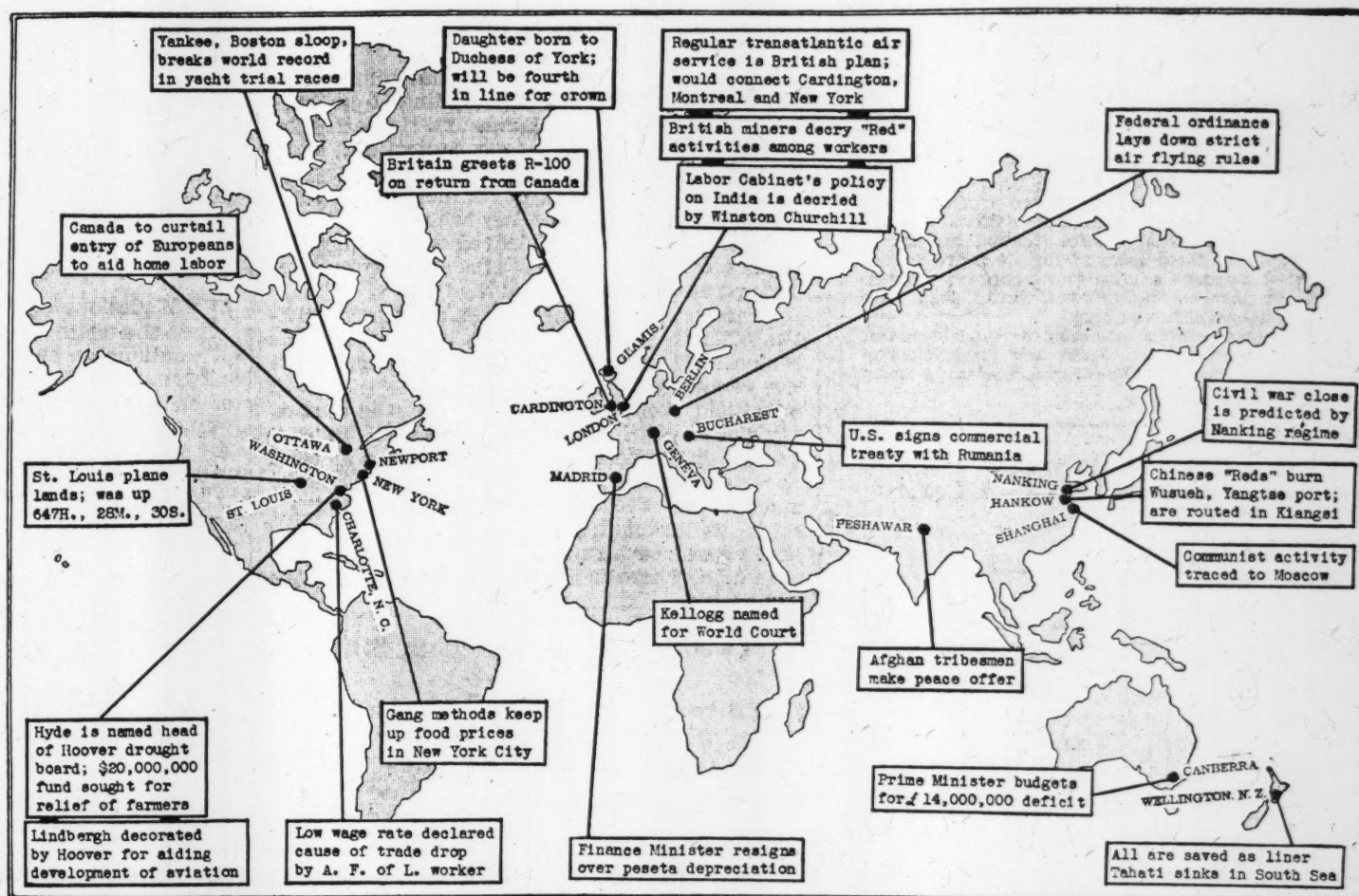
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One Minute Biographies.



Who: GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American manu-
facturer who invented the steel
railroad coach with which every
American traveler whose journey cov-
ers any considerable distance is likely
to form intimate acquaintance. Third
in a family of 10, George was born in
the town of Brocton, New York, where
he attended public school, and at 14
began his business career as clerk in a
general store. Having joined forces
with a brother who had a small busi-
ness in another New York town,
George was called home by the need
to help support his mother and sev-
eral younger children. So extreme was
the situation that some drastic step
was required, and George did not lack
the courage and the initiative. Hear-
ing that the Jews of certain build-
ings which stood along the course of
the Erie Canal was to be raised, he
applied for and secured the contract
for the work; four years later he
emerged triumphant and the richer
by a tidy little sum of savings.

At about that time it seems that
Chicago was also engaged in chang-
ing the grade of some of its build-
ings. George Pullman packed his bag
and went at once, becoming in conse-
quence responsible for the new posi-
tion of a number of brick and stone
structures. Then, in some way, the
new easy to explain, his attention was
diverted to the matter of sleeping cars.
The ones then in use on the Lake
Shore Railroad young Pullman con-
sidered inadequate; he felt that the
ideal sleeping car should be converti-
ble about that time it seems that
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Tilting at Tammany

CUMULATIVE evidence of Tammany maladministration and corruption in the municipal government of New York City has reached a point where it can no longer be ignored. Transcending the interests of New York alone, it may assume national significance both morally and politically.

Under the continued misrule of truculent Tammany—whether New Tammany or Old Tammany—New York has long since grown accustomed to solled political linen and recurring instances of its public laundering. But recent disclosures of muddy ermine in the New York judiciary, and a rapid succession of overt incidents of misgovernment and malfeasance, have jarred the city's complacency and demanded official action by the Governor of the State. The sweet melody of "The Sidewalks of New York" has gone suddenly sour. Government by wise-crack is for the moment in abeyance.

When Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt stepped in a few days ago to supersede District Attorney Crain in the investigation of malodorous circumstances surrounding the appointment of Magistrate Ewald, and directed State Attorney-General Ward to inquire into "any and all unlawful acts or alleged unlawful acts" in connection with the appointment, he acted after a period of prolonged civic and political pressure, but not until he was convinced that the local authorities had shown their incapacity to deal with the emergency.

Disclosures of irregularities and delinquencies have come thick and fast in recent months—the exposure of Judge Vitale, the scandal in the Board of Standards and Appeals, the Judge Vause case, the sudden wholesale boosting of municipal salaries between budget periods, alarms and investigations of city departments suddenly set afoot by the Mayor's own Commissioner of Accounts, racketeering and profiteering in food and milk supplies under a supine Department of Markets, the Mayor's opera bouffe lecturing of his cabinet heads before the microphone, and, finally, the Ewald case, where the long arm of coincidence was invoked to explain a "loan" of \$10,000 to a Tammany district leader and Deputy Commissioner of Plant and Structures simultaneously with the magistrate's appointment.

Bona fide public resentment over the cumulative record was strong, and, of course, much criticism from the political camp of the opposition was added thereto, urging the Governor to intervene. But Governor Roosevelt stood on the doctrine of home rule, and held that the Chief Executive has no warrant to interfere until the local authorities have shown inability to deal with the situation. When the grand jury, after District Attorney Crain submitted the Ewald case to it, failed to indict, and vigorous questionings of the adequacy of the municipal prosecutor's presentation of the case were voiced, the Governor moved swiftly. He demanded the whole record of the proceedings, promptly designated the Attorney-General to act, and named Justice McCook to convene an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court on September 15 and to draw a special grand jury to rehear the evidence.

By naming a Republican Attorney-General and Republican Justice, the Governor not only spiked political criticism from the opposition but established the pending proceeding in public confidence. He has also requested the Appellate Division of the state judicial system to investigate the magistrates' courts. He has so far refused to order a blanket investigation of New York City's government. But if turning the light on the judiciary will divorce it from political huckstering, a service will have been rendered not only to the city of New York but to the nation. When public confidence is shaken in the integrity of the courts—especially the lesser courts in which many minor litigants receive their only measure and impression of justice—an issue is raised which is as broad as democratic government.

Aside from the possibility of some enforced housecleaning by Tammany and a reform of the judiciary, the whole country is interested in the political implications of the situation. To many observers Governor Roosevelt has appeared on the horns of a dilemma—the duty to investigate Tammany's handling of city affairs and the danger of losing its political favor. But he may be able to make the dilemma an opportunity. He has been widely mentioned as a likely aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932. History would curiously repeat itself if a Democratic Governor of New York should again lead an attack on Tammany with results of national significance, as did Samuel J. Tilden in the time of Tweed, or should win popularity in the rest of the country by his unpopularity with Tammany, as did Grover Cleveland in the times of John Kelly and Richard Croker.

Where Are These Machines Going?

AND now comes a printed announcement that almost the last bit of drudgery has been driven from the modern home, leaving in its wake a plenitude of conveniences, comforts and services performed by the geni of machinery. The advertisement of a real estate agent lists among other things, a mirror bath, a completely equipped recreation room, rollaway screens, a

sunken tub, an incinerator, radio connections in every room, a self-feeding fireplace—all these luxuries within the silver-and-gold walls of a wonder house, and offered for a rent that is also quite "modern."

Probably no householder who has sampled today's conveniences would be willing to go back to the days of kerosene lamps and tin bath tubs, but the casual observer of mechanical and social progress wonders sometimes if too much may not be done to relieve work of its pleasant thrill of achievement. Would the boy who exults to see snow disappear from a drifted walk before the strokes of his shovel get the same enjoyment from pushing a button to do the job?

Already machinery has driven out many activities wherein satisfaction is derived from visible evidence of accomplishment or in which inventive genius is inculcated by actual wrestling with household problems. The handy man is already vanishing. Will he become extinct? Will the adventure of human living, with its struggle and uncertainties—and its sure rewards—lose so much of its savor that the day's story will become as uneventful and impersonal as the jingling of a cash register? Probably that danger is remote. There is still no shortage of worthwhile tasks.

Twenty Years—Added to 3000

THE twenty-ninth of August will mark the twentieth anniversary of the annexation by Japan of the ancient "Hermit Kingdom" of Korea. As evidence of one kind of progress made there during the two decades, it is interesting to observe that bank deposits have grown from \$9,000,000 in 1910 to more than \$100,000,000 today; that the total trade before the annexation amounted to about \$25,000,000 annually, while the latest figures total nearly \$400,000,000; that five times as much agricultural produce is cultivated now as in 1910, and that railroad mileage has tripled during that time. Still another kind of progress is indicated in the fact that six pupils are now going to school for every one who went before.

Twenty years is not a long time in the life of an Oriental nation, particularly a country like Korea, whose authentic history goes back 3000 years; but in these last twenty years a new and different generation has grown up in a new and different world.

It still is not an entirely satisfactory world to these young Koreans of today, who never knew their country as it was under the old rule, and it is not in itself a bad sign that Korean students are prone to stage protest strikes every now and then. Foreigners who lived in the peninsula twenty years ago declare that there was not a student in the land then who would have had enough mettle to stand up for his own rights, and the vigor of the young men of today is exactly what Korea needs most.

It is not altogether unnatural, either, that Japan should be held to blame for all grievances, real and fancied, which Koreans now feel, or that they should still resent the loss of their independence.

Twenty years, as before remarked, is not a long time in the life of Korea, as may be seen today by anyone who visits the town of Sungdo. There, 100 years before Columbus crossed to America, the great Korai dynasty came to an end, and with it came an end to the glory of Sungdo. For the Yi kings, who succeeded those of Korai, moved their capital away from Sungdo to Seoul. That happened 550 years ago, but the residents of Sungdo still resent the victory of the Yi dynasty and the women of Sungdo still wear different costumes from their sisters forty-five miles away in Seoul.

Considering this, it is no wonder that after only twenty years the Koreans should still not altogether be won over to Japanese rule, notwithstanding the many benefits which have accrued from it. It is remarkable, rather, that Japan has made the progress which obviously has occurred. The student strikes of last year, for example, differed greatly from the independence movement of 1919, in that this time no adults participated in the campaigns, showing that the mature men of Korea are more engrossed in progress now than in politics.

What the future holds for Korea—assimilation, autonomy, or independence—only the future can tell. It is enough on this anniversary to know that if the next twenty years bring as much improvement as the last twenty, Korea will be a most happy country whatever its form of government.

Are Men the Best Judges of Frocks?

IN THE realm of woman's dress a battle seems to be in progress between the graceful and the grotesque. The Ascot frocks, "the uneven hem," the trailing evening gown: these all lead to the reflection that it may well be true that the best judges of the gowns of women are men. The new fashions for the autumn and winter are promised—or threatened—and the problem is important to the gowning grace of the world.

No doubt, in the Rue de la Paix in Paris there are great male designers of dress for women, but some find it difficult to believe that was a man who really invented the sartorial rag bag officially called "the uneven hem" by which beauty has been disordered at times in recent months.

What is a woman's real objective when, standing before the full-length mirror, she tries on that gown, simple, ample, trim, lavishly flounced or severe; when she sets upon her head that neat little "pull-on," that jaunty beret, that big wide-brimmed hat?

One supposes, humbly (and respectfully subject to correction), that she dresses to please. Is it to please herself? Or to please other women? Or to please her husband and men friends? Who it is that she aims to please is perhaps our old friend, the Moot Point; but in putting on, as she has in the last twelve months, a dress one side of which is short and the other side of which touches the toes or trails the ground, she can hardly imagine, surely, that she has been pleasing anyone—even herself.

Raiment—or arrayment? Simplicity and grace nearly always please. Look at the plain garb of the Puritan maidens of the seventeenth century; look at the lissom, trim little workaday suit of the business girl of 1930. Good. Both. Some types, of course, require frills and fluffiness. But flounces, frills and furbelows can be furbish-

ments of futility. Little Cinderella "progresses" from her plain brown fustian gown, as she stands with her broom beside the cinders, to the glittering and gorgeous apparel of the time, when, after the ordeal of the glass slipper, she enters her resplendent coach. Quite so. But many a mere man would tell her that she has "progressed" backward. She will never look so sweet, such a pleasure and a treasure to the discerning observer, as she did in that plain, simple, slightly tattered but lovable dress.

An Epic of the Sea

THE glorious traditions of those "that go down to the sea in ships"—traditions which own no nationality but which are rooted in humanity—have once more been upheld before the eyes of an admiring world. For three days 317 men, women, and children—passengers and crew of the steamer Tahiti—were afloat in a remote spot in the South Seas on a slowly sinking ship.

Twice, we are told, she appeared about to sink, but never once during those long three days was there any disturbance, any commotion, nor in the moment of rescue any struggle for precedence. Once again, as is so often the case in an emergency, human nature showed itself at its best; men worked like Trojans, manning the pumps hour after hour, while the coolness of the captain allayed all fears.

The rescuing ship, the Ventura, also performed a worthy part in this epic of the sea. On receiving the call for help (again did the radio achieve a beneficent purpose) she raced to the distressed vessel over 700 miles of uncharted seas under forced draft. And none too soon. First the passengers were taken off by lifeboats in a turbulent sea with rigorous observance of the rule "women and children first," the crew and captain following. Three hours later all sorrowfully, but with feelings of deep gratitude, watched the ill-fated Tahiti sink into the depths of the Pacific.

Never perhaps was the signal "Well Done"—flashed from ships in a dozen different languages when the Ventura reached port—more genuinely deserved.

Your Yearly Toll to Crime

A CERTAIN former President of the United States, who is now attaining distinction as a Columnist Coolidge, has performed a valuable service by drawing striking contrast between losses entailed this year by the drought and those caused every year by crime.

Mr. Coolidge uses the estimate of "a reliable authority" that the yearly damage from crime is \$7,500,000,000. Calculations of other authorities have placed it at \$13,000,000,000 and \$16,000,000,000. In any case, drought losses, regrettable as they are, are total only a fraction of the cost of crime.

Americans have heard so much about methods for reducing crime—reforming court procedure, improving police protection, divorcing politics from racketeering, preventing prisons from becoming schools of crime, moral education in home and school to lead youth away from criminality—that many have become somewhat bemazed by the intricacies of the problem. But such a simple and timely comparison as the distinguished columnist makes—bringing home to every individual that he pays a yearly tribute of more than \$60 to crime—should give new meaning to the truism that crime does not pay.

Anything Like This in Your Vacation?

NOT every American who goes to Europe for his summer holidays has as thrilling adventures as Charles Leopold Hartmann of Hollister, Calif. His experiences must have been trying at times, but they have the making of a scenario in them, and the hero at least has the satisfaction of having proved that even a "war spy" story can have a happy ending.

Mr. Hartmann left his native village of Nordheim, Alsace, fifty-eight years ago, just after the German annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. He was sympathetic to the French, and did not wish to remain as a German subject. Almost immediately he emigrated to California. What was his surprise, then, upon returning to Alsace last month, after more than half a century of residence in America, to learn that a court-martial had condemned him to be executed as a German spy for spreading anti-French propaganda in Alsace during the World War. Fortunately, he could prove that he had never left the United States in all these fifty-eight years.

Of course, there had been a villain in the piece. A German spy arrested in London in 1919 had obtained his release by posing as Mr. Hartmann and producing forged documents to show that he, alias Hartmann, had chosen French nationality in 1872. No wonder Mr. Hartmann's childhood friends, having heard of the spy, showed themselves cool toward him when he visited the old home town last month! But here's the happy ending. A special French military tribunal has set aside the condemnation pronounced upon Mr. Hartmann by the court-martial, absolved him from all stigma attaching to the charge of espionage, and made formal apologies to him. What a thrill for the folks at home in Hollister!

Editorial Notes

Chicago Civic Opera Company's last season was "unusually brilliant and successful" despite a \$558,528 deficit, Samuel Insull reported recently to the company's guarantors. Thousands of patrons will agree that this deficit for good opera is not a loss.

Seeds that had lain dormant for years in a California desert valley have produced profuse flowering after rains this season. Here is encouragement for farmers in the drought area who are advised to plant vegetable gardens in anticipation of late rains.

Now that talking picture equipment is being installed on 200 ships in the United States Navy, perchance the well-known slogan will be changed to read: "Join the Navy and See and Hear the World!"

"The man who starts off with a pull is under a severe handicap," says Charles M. Schwab, by way of proving that "push" is far better than "pull."

Glamis of Ancient Memory

ALL the eyes of the English-speaking world are turned toward Glamis, for there another member of the British royal family has made its advent. It is the fourth royal grandchild, and is sister to 4-year-old Princess Elizabeth. The other two grandchildren are the two sons of Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood.

By this time the little village near the east coast of Scotland scarcely needs identification. Macbeth lived there 900 years ago. Kenneth, Malcolm, Duncan and the Stuart kings made the castle their residence. And it is now the ancestral home of the Duchess of York, whose marriage to the second son of King George and Queen Mary brought it again into sudden prominence a few years ago. Because it had been visited by many great writers in centuries past, it has not lacked sublimated recognition.

Sir Walter Scott slept within its turreted chambers, and the bed on which he reclined, with its tartan coverlet, faded, but in good condition, may still be seen. Gray, the poet, gazed over the expansive grounds from its battlemented towers, while Shakespeare found in Glamis the scene of one of his most engrossing plays, Macbeth.

The castle is in a fine state of preservation. Its rich red sandstone has weathered well the wind and rain of centuries. With walls in places sixteen feet thick, with arches hewn from the rough stone, and with passages in which the voice of Lady Macbeth has resounded, with secret chambers and lofty halls adorned by priceless works of art, Glamis Castle is preeminent among the baronial mansions in Scotland.

In its chapel are decorative panels unique in their way, containing as they do Biblical scenes depicted in graphic form. These paintings are the work of James de Witt, a Dutch artist, probably the same painter who did the portraits in Holyrood Palace at the rate of a monarch a week. The crypt, which is reached by ascending a narrow stone stair, contains brass-bound coffer chests, coats of mail, and, among other treasures, the leather coat won by Graham of Claverhouse, "Bonnie Dundee." On its walls are trophies of the hunt which recall the days when knights marched to the lists and prowess determined the man.

But while there is a never-ceasing interest in the castle, with its legend and story, there is also much of interest in the village. Glamis is the true land of the bagpipes. Nowhere are they heard to better effect. Stand on the Green Drive, a wide ribbon of turf cut through pines and firs, and listen to the music as it drifts upon the air of a summer's night.

You cannot help but think that the scent of the heather, the bloom of the bluebell and the wild beauty of bracken and gorse have stolen into chanter and drones and emerged in an exquisite chorus. No wonder the Scot, remembering the sound of bagpipes

in hill and glen, rises in defense of his national instrument. All the courage of the Highlander and the imagination of the Celt seem to be concentrated in the bag which the piper fondly carries under his arm, while his cheeks expand to the merry tune.

Out from Glamis, about a mile distant on top of a brae that curves round wooded land, are three rows of low dwellings, a schoolhouse and an inn. That is Charleston. In essential features it has changed not a whit in many generations. Nor has it lost any of the glamour that surrounded it because of its story, its Old World air and its hospitality. If you would know this clachan you must not enter it in contemptuous mood, for its secrets are not to those who boast a superior air. Step inside one of its dwellings, with its stone-flagged floor, and you will see a mere but and ben, where a woman perhaps is cooking jam, the black currants boiling in the pot.

"Free ma jam," she'll say, in a dialect difficult even for Scots to understand. And as she extends the spoon, you will easily comprehend her meaning. If you are not of the meticulous persuasion who demand the refinements of the dining hall, you may even be invited to an honest meal of Scotch kail and bannocks, or oatcakes and jam. Such is the generous kindness that greets the visitor in the hills. Should you be fortunate enough to see Charleston in a gay mood, you may join in a dance in the schoolroom, where kerosene lamps still satisfy humble requirements, and men and maids hop and swing, indifferent to the passing hours.

There was a time, and that not so long ago, when a visit to Glamis entailed a long journey. Trains ran infrequently and, although the distance as the crow flies is only twelve miles from Dundee, the trip demanded two changes, one at Newtyle and the other at Alyth Junction, while the circuitous route which the train followed meant at least half a day in travel.

Now the trip is made in half an hour by motorbus, and the price is cut in two. The improvement is certain to make Glamis more popular. But no one would care to see the village modernized, for its charm lies in its tranquillity and antiquity. Sadly missed are the foresters who carved in oak, on winter evenings, stories in wood of the meeting of Scott and Burns, and who depicted on plaques and furniture scenes in the songs of Scotland's national bard.

Sadly missed also is Macfarlane's shop in the square, where everything from a needle to an anchor could be purchased on demand. Glamis is a relic of the past, preserved with an engaging freshness. Its burns still ripple as they did of yore, its bubbling springs slake the thirst of the weary, while its bracken-covered woods echo to the song of the birds. No one with a love of the beautiful would see Glamis changed, and least of all the royal visitors who now make residence there.

W. W. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS is more distinctly Parisian than the newspaper kiosks of the boulevards? Yet, no matter how picturesque they may be, they are certainly not commodious. And with the striking increase in the number and variety of newspapers and magazines which make up their stock in trade, many news dealers have been obliged to extend the racks and counters on which they display their wares. Now has come the glass kiosk, and the news vendor is taking up his business residence in a glass house. Of modernistic design, and built of iron, cement and glass, these structures strike a distinctly new note on the wide avenues of Paris. They give the vendor more display space, and this consideration will probably counteract the repugnance which many persons might feel at being so much in the limelight.

While the Chamber of Deputies is away on its long vacation, an electric voting device is being installed at the Palais Bourbon. Only a portion of the complete system is being put in to begin with, so that the deputies may give it a trial before deciding whether they wish to abandon their blue and white bulletins and balloting urns in favor of electrical voting. The innovation, if adopted, will bring about a considerable change in the procedure of the Chamber. At present, it is customary for a representative of each of the parliamentary groups to collect the bulletins and deposit them together in the urns, even though most of the members may be absent from the session. Under the new system, this would be impracticable, and a more regular attendance would appear to be essential. Each deputy will, it is thought, have to be on hand to press the affirmative or negative button at his own desk, instead of delegating this authority to the "botier" for his party group. The deputies may not like this arrangement any better than certain United States senators like dial telephones.

About \$9,250,000 is to be spent in extending the "Métro" to the suburbs. Thus, several residential districts will be brought within the radius of the metropolitan subway system. Of the fifteen extensions which have been under discussion for more than six months, four have been selected as the most urgent, and construction will shortly be commenced. The areas affected will be the suburban districts of Vincennes, Levallois, Sèvres and Issy-les-Moulineaux. The most expensive project will be the prolongation of one of the main lines to the fort of Vincennes, which will cost almost \$3,000,000. Another new extension from the Porte de Saint Cloud to the Sèvres Bridge will necessitate an outlay of about \$2,500,000, and the line to Issy will cost almost \$2,000,000. The entire project is part of the general scheme for building a "greater Paris," relieving congestion in the center of the city, and providing improved traffic facilities through the suburbs. Autobus lines are also being extended, and trolley lines eliminated.

Another step has been taken toward endowing France with her first national park, after the American or Canadian model. A law recently promulgated concerning the protection of national monuments and sites of an artistic, scientific, legendary or picturesque character has encouraged the Société Nationale d'Acclimation in its campaign to have a national reserve established in the Camargue, that interesting tract of land near the mouth of the Rhone which is sometimes called "France's Wild West." Not only does this district abound in a great variety of wild life, but its few inhabitants are a picturesque people, with many quaint and distinctive customs. Ever since 1923,

nature lovers in France have been urging the Government to make of the district a national park. Some progress was registered in 1927, when private interests assisted in having a portion of it classified as a "natural reserve." As a result of the new law, official sanction for the project, so dear to naturalists, is anticipated in the near future.

French hotel owners have issued a booklet entitled "French Hotel Prices," which is a useful handbook for travelers in this country. It is printed in four languages and distributed throughout Europe. More than 5000 hotels are listed, and each gives its maximum and minimum prices, as well as rates for pension and demipension. The principal attractions of the neighborhood in which each hotel is situated, and the accommodations of which it makes a special feature are indicated. Hotels have been under no obligation to have their prices listed, but many of them have chosen to supply this information, and in so doing they pledge themselves to keep their tariffs unchanged throughout the coming year. In a preface to the booklet, Paul Vallat, director of the National Bureau of Tourism, writes: "The tariffs of French hotels remain lower than those of their corresponding competitors abroad. The addition of taxes—service tax, state tax, or taxe de séjour—does not affect the truth of this statement." Some hotels include taxes in their tariffs and the booklet gives detailed information concerning these charges.

Premier Tardieu recently maintained in the Chamber of Deputies that France had the lowest train prices in the world. French railways, eager to support this statement, have published index figures indicating the comparative cost of railway travel in France and other countries. According to these figures, the cost per unit of travel in France is only 0.82, while in the United States it is 1.49, and in England 1.50. Index figures for other countries are as follows: Germany, 1.25; Austria, 1.03; Belgium, 1.14; Spain, 0.98; Norway, 2.03; Italy, 0.83 for third class accommodation and 0.89 for first and second class; Holland, 1.57; Poland, 1.30; Sweden, 1.89, and Switzerland, 1.62.

Lowest Train Rates in World

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Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Warring on Medical Quackery"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Columbian Star was a weekly paper published in Alfred, the shire town of York County, Me., from July 15, 1824, to Sept. 29, 1825. It was really backed by a group of prominent men, one of whom was John Holmes, Maine's first Senator, as a political organ to further the candidacy of William H. Crawford of Georgia for the Presidency. Ostensibly, however, one Erastus Stone of Alfred was the proprietor.

In addition to a good deal of political news, the Star had columns of foreign items and a budget of miscellaneous paragraphs touching upon things out of the ordinary. Among these latter was an article entitled "Quackery," which appeared in the issue dated Thursday, Aug. 25, 1825. Having just read your editorial in the Monitor of July 22, "Warring on Medical Quackery," it occurred to me that you might enjoy the following culled from the Columbian Star of 105 years ago on the same subject:

Quackery.—The editor of the Geneva Palladium published at Geneva, New York, has lately exposed a number of cases of quackery. This has brought on him the indignation of a fraternity of "Root Doctors," from their medicines being altogether of a botanical kind; two of these characters have written letters to him, one of which is as follows: "You 21st—sir—eye Wus much astonished to red in your consarnn yourself about the rute doctors which is awl false you neednt whereen do they differ from us they use the same medasins as we only they give it a long latting name. But puke weed is puke weed kail it about you will vuder better attend to your own consarns or youll feel the Lessal steps of the law and awl the rute doctors in the countri be at you and ill kit you please send an asner by the Deater. Yours as you behave. (not signed). Alfred, Me.

MARY CAMPBELL HUNN